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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

by Henry Edison Williams

What, Pray, Means the NRA?

Supreme Court Gives a Coat

Stories of Creation Clash

Caesar Looked to Africa, Too

Ruins Say That Idols Betray

WASHINGTON concerns itself with the President's message to Congress seeking extension of the National Recovery Administration for two years. Some see it as an effort to head off official investigations into that system of regimentation and to discourage sappers; but the sleuths will carry on, for the Nye-McCarren resolution is approved almost coincident with the message. The President is asking continuance of the measure with government privilege of establishing minimum wages and labor relations; preservation of the antichild labor provisions; guaranty of collective bargaining for labor; better application of the antitrust laws; protection for small enterprises; teeth for the code enforcement provisions that do not bite so hard. Among these items are implied privileges which should make bids for popular favor with many special groups. But a still more popular bid might be an interpretation of the initials NRA to read: "Note Recovery's Advance."

* * *

¶ Washington continues to re-echo with the findings in the gold suits and now the Administration turns to the tricky task of protecting the Government from future suits under the decision. Department of Justice and Treasury officials study the opinions with magnifying glasses as the impression grows that under some circumstances suits were possible unless Congress decrees that such actions were beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. There is talk around Capitol Hill that a conversion program may be instituted to retire outstanding gold-clause bonds. As the President studies the moves to protect the Government from possible embarrassment on account of gold suits, the conviction comes that the Supreme Court has given the Administration a new cloak, but it's surprisingly tight across the shoulders.

* * *

¶ Nashville hears a debate in the Tennessee House of Representatives which brings up memories of William Jennings Bryan and the fundamentalist vs. evolutionist theories. Law-student Cecil Anderson, 22, waxed warm for the repeal of the State's anti-evolution law. The legislators said "No," 67 to 20. Arrayed against the youthful legislator was aged Dave W. Ruffin, whose arguments may not have been so erudite, but whose judgment was unassailable, for he picked up a worn Bible and read from it the story of the creation. Mr. Anderson's plea for intellectual progress did not dent the sentiments of his opponents. They were not entirely "sold" on the "learnin'" of the schools, but they knew something about the Bible. Perhaps their interpretation might not meet the approval of all Bible students, but no one will criticize them for their loyalty.

* * *

¶ Naples watches a thousand troops embark for East Africa, while Rome hears expressions of hope that plans for a neutral zone between Ethiopian and Italian forces may be consummated, and from Addis Abeba comes agreement that but trivial differences stand in the way. Italy's ultimate object is to bring into Ethiopia higher standards, thus opening up a market for Italian goods and an outlet for surplus population. A modern Julius Caesar in the person of Il Duce comes up again on history's wheel and casts speculative eyes on a very old land ruled by an Emperor who claims descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. But ragged tribesmen in ragged passes care not for history, they feel fully capable of protecting their mountainous home—and not at all interested in trade.

* * *

¶ Tegucigalpa, Honduras, sends word that an earthquake has uncovered a stone staircase leading to Mayan galleries buried these 1700 years. Carnegie Institution archaeologists report that the discovery reveals Copan, where the earth shrugged, as an important center of civilization. There goldsmiths were real artists; engineers and builders wrought mightily in ponderous stone; amphitheaters, great canals, sewage and irrigation systems showed high skill; sculptors graved tremendous and awe-inspiring objects in stone. The discovery is one more link in the chain of warnings the ages have welded. Civilizations come, flourish, disappear, are rediscovered, and always among the ruins are the records of idols. Stone figures, sacrifices, armies, machines, theories of demagogues—none of these has assured civilizations longevity. But once a simple man on the hills of Galilee told how it might be done.

[During Rufus Steele's vacation, this column is being conducted by another Monitor staff writer.]

Way Sought To Call Halt On Inflation

President Reported Averse to Further Monetary Moves

Asks Time to Study Decisions on Gold

By Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—American monetary policy is once more in the crucible of discussion, as an aftermath of the Supreme Court decision, but every indication is that the Administration will continue along its recent orthodox financing lines—borrowing money from the glutted banks and paying interest on it.

Inflationary leaders in Congress, however, are emboldened by the decision validating the gold policy, and pressing hard for further measures of dollar devalution and monetary experiment. President Roosevelt and his closest advisers seem firmly set against further ventures. They are intent on preserving the equilibrium held for nearly a year. Moreover, they are not determined upon precipitate action in seeking legislation to outlaw further gold cases against the Government.

Administration lawyers are studying the decisions, which President Roosevelt remarked today are puzzling even for lawyers to analyze clearly and certainly.

May End Right of Suit

When this study—which will certainly be protracted into weeks—is completed the Administration may seek legislation, on the intimation of Homer S. Cummings, attorney general, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader, to withdraw the privilege of suing in the Court of Claims under this clause. This, said the Attorney General, would "ring down the curtain" on the gold clause, but he was not sure such action would be necessary.

A further policy, widely discussed in the capital, is for a gigantic conversion operation under which all gold clause federal bonds would be retired. Such action, however, is considered unlikely. Approximately $14,500,000,000 of outstanding obligations bear the promise to pay in gold. Of this amount, securities with face value of only about $5,500,000,000 become due or callable in the next year. The other bonds bear very high interest rates, and holders would not surrender them unless bonds much more attractive than those now being put on the market were offered.

Included in the Liberty bonds now outstanding are the $1,870,000,-

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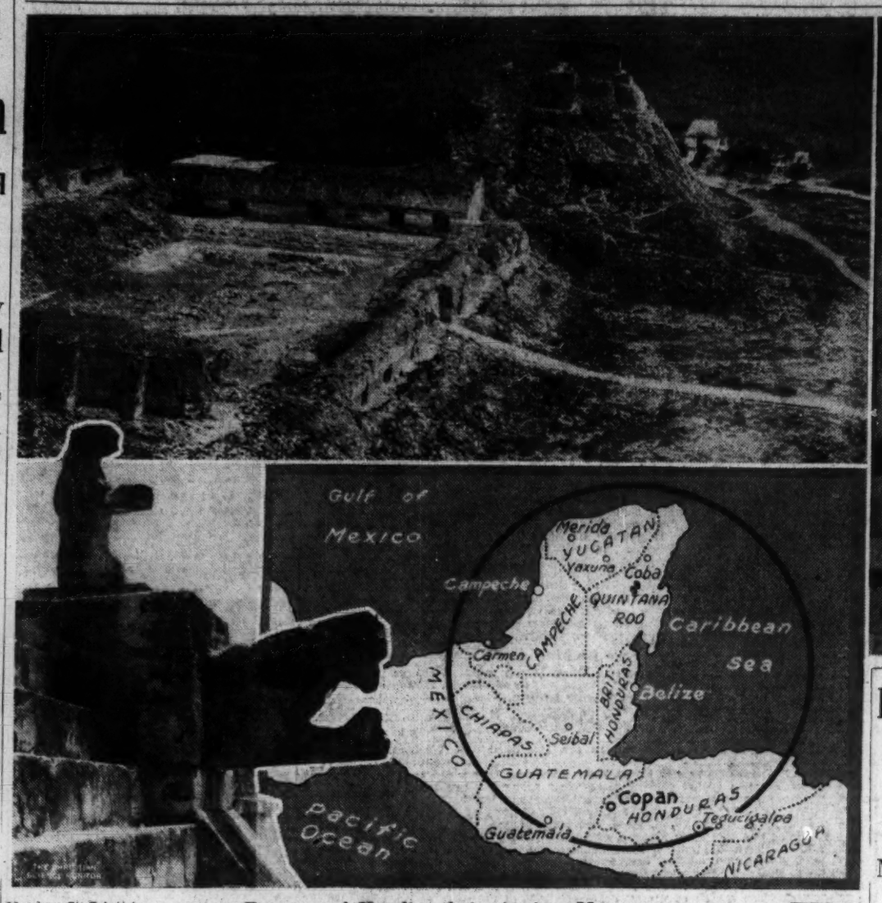
Wonders of American 'Valley of Kings' Slowly Unfold



Map by a Staff Artist

Excavators' Handiwork in Ancient Maya

Points of Interest in Once Vast Empire. Upper Left—Maya Temple at Uxmal, Yucatan. Upper Right and Lower Left—Temple of Warriors, Chichen Itza, Yucatan. Map Shows Center of Mayan Civilization.

Ancient Mayan Ruin Found by Quake

Find at Copan, Honduras, Called Most Important Center of 1700-Year-Old Civilization—Vast Subterranean Galleries, Cross-Shaped Rooms, Stone Canals and Sewerage System Revealed—Skill in Metal Work Beyond Anything Suspected

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Feb. 20 (AP)—Recent earthquakes which caused widespread destruction and fatalities in the Copan district of Honduras have given archaeology new treasures of 1700-year-old Mayan civilization.

Gustav Stromsvik, head of an archaeological commission now working in the area, announced fissures opened by the earth tremors had laid bare stone staircases leading to vast subterranean galleries.

The commission which Mr. Stromsvik heads is working under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The archaeologist said the relics disclosed by nature's phenomenon indicate Copan is the most important center of ancient Mayan civilization yet found.

Gold statues and utensils inspected in a preliminary survey of the underground chambers show the ancient craftsmen possessed a skill in metal working hitherto unsuspected.

The discoveries, Mr. Stromsvik said, when exhibited to the world, will prove of inestimable and startling value to archaeology.

He told of a pair of boots marvelously wrought of solid gold which lay beneath a warrior's statue of heroic size. The floors of the extensive cross-shaped rooms and amphitheaters, he said, were surprisingly well-preserved beneath coverings of scarlet paint.

Stone canals and an intricate sewerage system connecting the various sections of the galleries were among the other marvels which Mr. Stromsvik described. There were monoliths of colored stone, he said, and beads and other specimens of handicraft which throw an entirely new light on the customs of the Central American ancients.

100 Abandoned Towns

In Yucatan alone, more than 100 abandoned towns are known. To the south the country becomes mountainous, but pyramids and temples crown the hills and cliffs. Below are the well-watered valleys; jungles today but probably farms only a few centuries ago. Only after weeks of travel by foot, making progress a few yards at a time, slashing up and down to the right and left with sharp machettes, can the new Mayan strongholds be found. Then it takes some unusual event like an earthquake, to reveal the richest sites.

In the attempt to get the complete picture of the empire, aviators and cameramen have been engaged in mapping the region from the air. This work began shortly after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh brought back stories of new discoveries he had made while flying on his good-will trips to Latin American countries.

Oftentimes there is little to tell archaeologists where new-old cities and dwellings of the Mayans are located. The commonest expression that leads to discoveries is a simple four-word sentence, "That hill looks artificial."

Pack-trains are stopped, burdens

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Jungles Reluctantly Yielding Maya's Secrets In New 'Valley of Kings'

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Terse yet luminous are the reports from Honduras. They read like lines from the adventures of Tom Swift—with an earthquake bringing unsuspected success. No villain or green-eyed dragon has turned up yet to impede the progress of Carnegie Institution's hero, but he and his band of assistants have yet to follow many new streets in the underground city.

America's "Valley of Kings" stretching from Yucatan Peninsula southward has yielded cultural evidences equal to if not surpassing the wealth of Egypt. Expeditions by leading archaeologists have but scratched the surface. Yet the picture puzzle of a pre-Columbian nation, wealthy beyond all dreams of the Spanish Conquistadors whose ships dotted sixteenth century seas, is slowly being fitted together.

The same vast jungles that now hide these ancient cities from view must be considered a blessing as well as a disadvantage. They have protected the final resting place of the Mayan Empire as no stone walls or fortifications could. Thieves broke through the pyramids to rob the graves of the Pharaohs, the cities of the Mayans could not be found.

Fin Com Partly Clears Dolan

Curley Duns U. S. for 48 Million

Old Law to Block Racing Found

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Dolan Gets Clean Bill

No illegal transaction was carried out by Edmund L. Dolan when treasurer of the City of Boston, said the Boston Finance Commission in its long-awaited report on the Dolan bond purchases.

However, the commission "cannot say definitely" whether excessive fees were paid to brokerage houses. Out of a total of $59,000 in such fees, the commission held that $30,000 was proper and unquestionably justified.

As for the remaining $29,000, the commission declined to comment.

F. J. Bradlee Jr., brokerage expert and investigator for the commission, was not able to establish any connection between Mr. Dolan and the Legal Securities Corporation, through which a good part of the city bonds were purchased.

Previously, this company and others through which the city bonds were acquired were said to be "straw" companies in the control of Mr. Dolan and organized by him. This charge was made in court by George Farnum, investigator for the Finance Commission before it came into the control of Curley appointees.

Curley Seeks $48,000,000

Washington owes Massachusetts $48,000,000 for tariff alleged to have been collected from the State by the Federal Government illegally, and Massachusetts is going after that money.

So Governor Curley announced today, on appointing Francis R. Mullin, Boston attorney, to prosecute Bay State's claims against the Federal Government. Mr. Mullin will receive 5 per cent of the money he obtains through his work. The law allows payments up to 10 per cent. In addition Mr. Mullin is allowed a $500 annual expense account.

The Governor explained that the money was paid on manufactured products and other goods, which the Federal Government had no right to collect from the State. Practically every state is joining a concerted drive for return of such tariff, the Governor added.

Massachusetts several years ago obtained $1,611,740 in refunds in connection with interest on Civil War payments, Governor Curley concluded, and a real sum should be realized now.

New Weapon on Races

A means of keeping race tracks out of Boston was discovered by two members of the City Council this morning. Searching through the statute books, they found that no race track can legally be established within the city limits without the sanction of the Mayor and the Council.

This statute, coming on top of the issue of a state track license for South Boston, will be used by these Councilors to block this and all subsequent track applications, with the city ready to take any legal action necessary.

* * *

A bill insisting that public hearings be granted before any race track licenses are issued, was introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature today, in answer to an up-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

President Offered Ideas, 12,000 Words, In Telegram—to Get Past Secretaries

DETROIT, Feb. 20 (AP)—Christian D. Frederikson, laboratory worker whose hobby is government, believed President Roosevelt could use some suggestions, and he didn't want any secretary throwing away his letter.

That, he explained to two somewhat awed secret service operatives, was why he spent "over $100" to send a 12,000-word telegram to the White House.

Mr. Frederikson, who lives in suburban Highland Park, had "just left"—he said so himself—when newsmen arrived to ask him about the telegram, but the secret service men who questioned him related what he had told them.

"I am a laboratory worker," they quoted him, "but my hobby is government. If you read my telegram, you know that I talked about taxation and how it should be applied. I told of new forms of taxation. The President has every right to know what is going on in Michigan—from A to Z.

"He can use some suggestions, and I sent him mine. The telegram—well, I knew he would read that. I didn't want any secretaries throwing a letter away. The money doesn't matter. I have no family. My duty is to my country."

Mr. Frederikson said it cost him "over $100" to give the President the benefit of his suggestions. The Government agents said the tolls must have been at least $115.

They also said that "if a man wants to tell the President how it's done, there's no harm," and indicated that the case was closed so far as they were concerned.

Forces Mobilized For United Drive On Delinquency

Massachusetts Responds to Call of Preventing Crimes by Youth

Massachusetts has responded to the Washington Crime Conference with an unprecedented mobilization of heretofore diversified agencies in a drive to meet the challenge of youth delinquency.

Assembled on the united front are more than 100 of the state's best-known authorities on the question under the leadership of the Massachusetts Child Council, headed by Herbert C. Parsons, national authority on criminology.

These experts have been organized into six distinct groups to collect from all parts of the world all the experience to be had in dealing with the youthful offenders against the law. This information will form the basis for comprehensive recommendations to be made for reconstructing the state's alleged antiquated system dealing with backward youth.

Pioneer in Reforms

Fundamentally, this is a drive to raise the standards of dealing with youth delinquency to the high levels which Massachusetts enjoys as a pioneer in prison reforms.

The experiment at the Norfolk Prison Colony has attracted world attention and prison standards in the State generally have been the subject of extensive publicization by national and foreign experts on criminology, including Dr. Weldon Gleuck of Harvard University.

Mr. Parsons hopes to do for Massachusetts in youth delinquency what the Norfolk Colony experiment has done for the State to place it in the forefront of prison development.

Stopping at Source

In structure, the organization meets 100 per cent with the proposals of the national crime conference to concentrate crime-prevention machinery on the problems of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

College Girls Storm N. Y. Senate In Attack on Loyalty Oath Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20—Speaking freely in defense of free speech, an army of smartly dressed college girls made a surprise descent upon the Capitol this morning to train their verbal guns, and occasional disarming smiles, upon startled senators.

Bus load after bus load they arrived—85 of them—from Vassar and Skidmore colleges in a determined offensive against the Nunan-Devany bill requiring an oath of loyalty to the Constitution to be taken by every student entering an institution of higher learning drawing any financial support from public funds.

The bill was on general orders in the Senate when the young women reached here and filled the lobbies, cornering the law makers, while another group called on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. They stressed that a "basic principle" was involved in the bill when it was considered from a broad social aspect and that they wanted a public hearing at which they could register their thought.

Led the Onslaught

Under this pressure, but only after spirited debate the hearing was granted, whereupon Miss Kathleen McInerny, of Vassar, spokesman for the students, led the onslaught on the measure.

Miss McInerny who said she represented 888 Vassar students, who had signed a petition against the bill, and 50,000 students in the state who are members of the National Students' Federation, declared her group represented the "conservative element of college students."

"We are willing to take this oath," she said, "but we question why we should be asked to take it. The avowed purpose of this bill is to suppress free speech. It is directed at reds and radicals, but also withholds the right of criticism from the conservative element that we represent. It gives police power to check what you want to check. The Constitution has been amended many times, and there wouldn't have been any amendments if there had not been criticism."

Students' Strike Blamed

Miss McInerny charged that the recent students' strike at the College of the City of New York was responsible for the bill. She was a member of the student committee which investigated this strike, she added, and it found that "the group which was responsible for the situation there was no larger than similar groups on every campus."

"The reason they were agitating was that they had not been allowed free speech," she continued. "Suppression works just the opposite to what you gentlemen think."

Miss Jane Whitebird, of Larchmont, another Vassar student, charged that the measure singled out students as a special group from which to demand loyalty oaths.

"This bill is an assault on academic freedom and will defeat its own ends," she declared. "It will bring on the clash we are so desperately trying to avert."

Miss Betty Wealt of Detroit, also of Vassar, charged that the measure "dealt a blow at democratic ideals," and would be difficult of enforcement.

Skidmore College was represented by the Misses Helen Hull, Enid Kay, Ruth Forster and Neva Mahoney.

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, president of the New York Teachers' Union supported the students in their stand.

France Backs U. S. On Civil Aircraft At Arms Meeting

Russian Delegate Critical Toward American Viewpoint

GENEVA, Feb. 20 (AP)—The United States advocates the same supervision of private manufacture of arms as of state production, Hugh R. Wilson, the American delegate, told the World Disarmament Conference today.

Mr. Wilson's declaration was made in response to criticism by M. Ventzoff, the Soviet representative, that the American proposal for an arms convention imposes less stringent restrictions in private munitions plants.

The American said the United States is ready to meet Russia's views on this question by equalizing control and publicity in both instances. He asserted that the world demands prompt action on the arms control problem.

Control as of Drugs

"We want to keep track of a cannon from its birth to maturity," he said. "We believe arms can be controlled like narcotics and drugs."

Poland and Czechoslovakia went over to the British camp today, supporting Britain's stand that commercial aircraft should be given the same treatment as military planes.

The general discussion of the various categories of armaments was completed without the adoption of any articles. Amendments to the proposals will now be prepared by subcommittees.

France once more squarely backed the essentials of the American draft.

Louis Aubert, the French delegate, contended, however, the United States proposals failed to go far enough on some points and should provide for publicity for governmental subsidies to private arms plants.

Advance Publicity

"Furthermore, the publicity suggested by the Americans," the French representative said, "comes too late in the day. We need advance publicity on the arms programs of all governments with the pledge that manufacturers should never exceed budget estimates.

"Baldwin (Stanley Baldwin, British Lord President of the Council) spoke in the House of Commons Nov. 20 of how apprehensions over armaments are developing because of lack of information as to what is going on.

"France is convinced we must dissipate the mystery over armaments. France believes real publicity will help us achieve a convention for the limitation and production of armaments, because an armaments race is the result of existing obscurity."

British Would Simplify

Earl Stanhope, the British delegate, said publicity should be simplified rather than extended. He suggested four principles as the objectives of any convention which may be adopted. They were:

1. National responsibility for armaments.
2. Publicity to remove distrust and suspicion.
3. Information about increases of the armaments of countries.
4. An effective embargo on imports and exports when the situation justifies an embargo.

The American delegates favor the French suggestion for advance publicity on armament activities, but will consult Washington before committing themselves on this point.

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President Asks NRA Extension Despite Past Weaknesses

Stresses Its Need in Message to Congress to Sustain Recovery and to Ease Burdens of Unemployment and Economic Insecurity

Concedes Mistakes But Sees Importance Of Contribution to the National Welfare

Suggests Modifications to Care More Adequately for the Small Business Men, and Asks Power to Impose Codes With Weapons Other Than Jail

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—President Roosevelt today called on Congress to extend the NRA for an additional two-year period to "sustain and hasten the process of industrial recovery we are now experiencing" and to "lighten the burdens of unemployment and economic insecurity."

In a message limited to broad general conclusions and recommendations he conceded many of the mistakes charged against the key recovery agency, but stressed the importance both of its contributions to the national welfare and vital necessity of its continuance.

Carefully avoiding any word or phrase which might have the appearance of detailed dictation to the Legislature, he then suggested several modifications in the present form of the act to safeguard more adequately the interests of the "little fellow"; forbid monopolistic practices, such as price-fixing; confer on the Government power to impose basic code provisions where necessary, and strengthen enforcement machinery.

NRA Investigation Voted

Simultaneously, the Senate Finance Committee voted to support the Nye-McCarran resolution for a full investigation into the NRA, a move which will in effect combine the study of alleged mistakes in the NRA's past with the study of new legislation for its future.

The President's message bore the imprint particularly of the sustained liberal complaint that the NRA has fostered monopolies, tempered by the administration conviction that natural resource industries require specialized treatment involving rigid government control. He specifically exempted "coal, oil and gas" when urging a ban on price-fixing.

He then skirted the explosive collective bargaining issue with the somewhat vague statement that "the rights of employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining should be fully protected"; a statement which was immediately construed as indicating that mere extension of Section 7A unchanged would be deemed sufficient by the President, regardless of organized labor's persistent demand for more detailed statutory assistance to trade unionism.

Industry Also Disturbed

While this feature of the message was the cause of disappointment in labor circles, that section of industry which has been most critical of the NRA had little more reason to be pleased with a modification program which leaned toward more rather than less rigid government interference.

The President specifically asked for power to impose minimum wage and hour provisions, child labor inhibitions and minimum standards of fair competition in cases where voluntary adoption of codes cannot be secured. He also seeks power to enforce code provisions on the so-called "outlaw fringe" of an industry by some device more effective than that of putting "people in jail"—an NRA weapon which has in the past contributed enormously to its unpopularity.

Mr. Roosevelt's list of NRA accomplishments consisted of all the stock credits claimed for it since Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, its former head, was first put on the defensive. It claimed for the NRA the re-employment of 4,000,000 people, abolition of child labor and the sweatshop, release for millions of workers from starvation wages, improvement in labor relations, improvement in industrial practices and more honesty and fairness in the conduct of American business.

Views Its Larger Aspects

Claiming that this is a monumental achievement for the short span of the NRA's life and one which justifies continued experiment regardless of faults, the President said:

"Only carping critics and those who seek either political advantage or the right again to indulge in unfair practices of exploitation of labor or consumers deliberately seek to quarrel over the obvious fact that a great code of law, of order and of decent business cannot be created in a day or a year."

Bearing in mind congressional resentment over the past practice of sending complete bills to the Legislature and asking their passage unchanged, Mr. Roosevelt contents himself with informing Congress that "detailed recommendations" are "available for the consideration of the Congress" which "may be helpful to you in your deliberations." The Congress is, however, carefully extended official freedom to apply its own wisdom to the task.

[The full text of the President's Message appears on Page 5.]

[The first of two articles discussing the Gold Clause decision appears in The World's Business column on the Financial Page.]

Fin Com Partly Clears Dolan

Curley Duns U. S. for 48 Million

Old Law to Block Racing Found

(Continued from Page 1)

roar of civic protest against arbitrary permits granted on Monday.

South Boston, Cambridge and Methuen held peppery indignation meetings and planned to force reconsideration of the licenses.

"They were foisted on us without notice," said Cambridge Councilor Thomas E. Gibson. Cambridge was particularly up in arms, because the permit authorized a dog race track close to a home for the aged and to a hospital.

In South Boston, the Rev. Michael E. Doherty protested that "the least the racing commission could do was to extend the courtesy of an open public hearing in advance."

South Boston was particularly alarmed because the permit called for a track in a heavily settled residential district. Civic leaders, clergymen and spokesmen for the residents insisted that gambling within the immediate reach of countless children was nothing sort of a menace to public safety.

Springfield was more fortunate, being allowed a hearing which took place this afternoon. At the State House, word was awaited as to whether this hearing indicated a new policy on the part of the Racing Commission, which would render legislation unnecessary.

Home Security Sought

Home loans at 5 per cent for as long as 21 years were asked of the Massachusetts Legislature today, as a means both of relieving present mortgage distress and of making stable and secure the ownership of homes far into the future.

Petitioner was Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer. A bill sponsored by him and heard today by the legislative committee on state administration, calls for establishing a State Home Security Corporation. It would go farther than either federal or state laws in assisting those burdened with high taxes and interest rates, and loans of short duration.

Mr. Hurley made it clear that his bill aimed at the security of the modest home owner, far into the future—as well as helping him through the emergency.

Mortgage institutions co-operating with the program would be supplied with insurance on their investment in mortgages. They would be allowed to rediscount their mortgages with the new self-supporting corporation, when they needed to raise cash. In return, they are to reduce rates to 5 per cent and make longer term loans.

Curley in Control

Governor Curley today accepted the resignation of Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard, nominated as his successor Eugene M. McSweeney, former Boston fire commissioner, and thereby gained full control over the Boston Police Department. Mr. Curley thus achieved a consummation for which he has worked consistently throughout two decades.

Throughout the city, civic groups were asking why the erstwhile defiant commissioner had capitulated. This much was known:

That Mr. Leonard believed the work of the department could not be carried on efficiently and its morale maintained, under fire from the Governor.

That Mr. Leonard's record had been under close scrutiny by agents of the Governor, who was preparing to submit evidence of the commissioner's incompetence at an executive council hearing today.

The hearing and the prosecution were at once called off by the Governor.

It was held certain that the Executive Council would offer strong resistance to the McSweeney appointment. Rumors were current at the State House that the Governor might therefore change his mind.

* * *

It was recalled that Governor Curley, when Mayor, had fought mightily to bring the power of appointing the police commissioner into the hands of the Mayor. There was every evidence today that he no longer holds this to be a desirable change in the existing law.

Millville Was

The melancholy case of the town of Millville was today before the Legislature—a town that has been snuffed out like a candle. Its one remaining mill gone, the town is today a misnomer. For two years, the hotel windows have been boarded up. There is no water in the fire hydrants, no lights on the streets, and the treasury is like Mother Hubbard's cupboard. Only the ERA keeps the corporate body together.

Annex it to the neighboring town of Uxbridge, said a special commission headed by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, reporting to the Legislature last night.

But Uxbridge will have none of it.

"Why wish such a problem child on us?" asked William Perkins, Uxbridge selectman. It's just like a useless horse, he said. "We have no use for it."

Millville might have been somewhat aroused at these insults; but the fact is that Millville today really didn't care. The town is resigned to its fate. Whether assigned to Uxbridge, or split up indiscriminately among several towns, is all the same to Millville.

The Legislature will decide.

* * *

Which brings up an incident: One Boston newspaperman this morning tried a variation on what was said to be the most famous lead sentence ever written in a newspaper story. The model was penned after the San Francisco earthquake, and said, "San Francisco was." Said the Boston writer today, "Millville was."

What Boston's journalist probably did not know, and what the newspaper profession probably did not know when it immortalized the San Francisco story, was the real origin. In Vergil's Aenead came this lament over the fall of Troy: "Fuit Ilium"—"Troy was."

Train Crew Move Hit

The move to enlarge railroad train crews was termed today as a labor subterfuge to create more jobs at the railroads' expense. Transportation men thus echoed the statements made to the New England Traffic Club last night, by John J. Pelley, former president of the New Haven Railroad and now president of the Association of American Railroads.

Commercial and trade organizations, traffic men, shippers of large quantities of merchandise and transportation men in general, took up the cry today.

This bill would add some $2,000,000 annually to the cost of Massachusetts railroads alone, Mr. Pelley charged, and it would also defeat the very end that labor is seeking to attain—more employment. The legislation will not add to the safety of operation but will drive additional business away from the rail lines, adversely affect existing services to the detriment of the public. Eventually it would decrease the number of employees on train and engine service, as well as every other form of railroad employment, he said.

Coolidge Memorial Urged

Purchase of the former Northampton home of Calvin Coolidge as a public memorial to the late President was approved today by the legislative committee on state administration.

The bill, reported favorably by the committee, provides that the county commissioner of Hampshire be authorized to purchase the property, located at 21 Massasoit Street, Northampton.

Job Getting Called Job

Boston University, through Prof. Horace G. Thacker, head of the vocational department, told its students today that getting a job should be considered a job in itself and given just as much attention and time as any eight-hour stint of duty.

"Job-hunting today requires modern methods," Professor Thacker said. Opportunities to make a job where no job exists is the task before you today. The person who is seeking employment must study himself and the market for his services, and then adopt and follow a systematic plan.

"He must take a full-time job of getting a job and work at it as thoroughly and conscientiously as if he were paid a salary to do so. Hit or miss methods, chance, and reliance upon the law of averages are no longer satisfactory."

Women Demand ERA Jobs

Renewed demands that Col. Thomas F. Sullivan be removed as Boston's ERA administrator, and that single women be given greater consideration for ERA and other relief works, were contained in a resolution adopted today by the resolutions committee acting for the Massachusetts Women's Political Club.

The resolutions were sent to Harry L. Hopkins, federal ERA director; Arthur G. Rotch, state ERA administrator; Mayor Mansfield, Senators David I. Walsh, Marcus A. Coolidge and Representatives George Holden Tinkham and Edith Nourse Rogers.

The resolutions also condemned the retention on relief rolls of married women, with husband working, while so many thousands of single women are destitute. The club also condemned the practice of aiding college students to obtain a college education, while single women who are totally on their own resources are barred from obtaining ERA work.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-215m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Rhythm Four	Baseball school	Adventure sketch
5:15	Agricultural reports	Tom Mix sketch	Yankee Singers	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Studio recital	"Jack Armstrong"	School Com. talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	String quartet	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Education talk	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Air Adventures"	sketches; music	Soloists; quartet	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	"Lum and Abner"	"The Shadow"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor"	Melody Limited	network sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Salute program	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	"Black Chamber"	"Just Plain Bill"	Don Humbert and
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	Popular vocal	Merry-Go-Round	Magical Strings
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Easy Aces"	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Mark Hellinger: solo-	Mary Pickford and	Sketch; music	Trumpet recital
8:15	ists; orchestra	stock company	Edwin C. Hill	Educational talk
8:30	Nature League talk	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Address, Gov. Jas.
8:45	Minstrel duo	orchestra	Marshall; music	M. Curley, Mass.
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Murphy Orchestra
9:15	Sing," sketch	night: Fred Allen;	ensemble; orch.	Organ recital
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Le Paradis Orch.
9:45	baritone	and orchestra	Gracie"; orch.	News Service
10:00	Hollywood Gossip	Guy Lombardo's	Jack Pearl; solo-	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Madame Sylvia	Orch. R. Cortez	ist; chorus; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Jos Rines and	his Ray Noble and	NRA speaker	Tosca Seidel, vio-
10:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	Musical Rhymester	lin; orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events	News Service	Belasco Orch.
11:15	Sixty Orchestra	Voice of Romance	Le Paradis Orch.	CBS speaker
11:30	"Drums at Dawn,"	Eddy Duchin and	Ozzie Nelson and	Dan Murphy and
11:45	Lincoln dramatic sk.	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Music Guild; vocal and instrumental recital; Carl Engel, speaker.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; music program.
3:15 WBZ, Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ, Ruth Etting; Red Nichols and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Hour of Charm": Phil Spitalny and his vocal-instrumental ensemble.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; guest soloist; sketch; popular orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, "Indications of Business Recovery," Dr. Donald H. Davenport.
8:15 WAAB, "The Art of the Pharoahs," Dr. H. H. Powers.
8:30 WBZ, "Red Trails-Ice Patrol": Northwest Mountel Police story.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: guest speaker; Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, "Dictators of Europe": "Mussolini and His Corporate State," talk.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour; vocal soloists; skits; popular orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Helen Jepson; soloists; chorus.
10:30 WBZ, "The Plight of Education," Harold Rugg and William D. Boutwell, talks.
11:30 WNAC, "Soldiers' Bonus," Rep. Wright Patman, Texas.

Friday's Features

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, "Famous Episodes in the Life of George Washington": drama; music.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party; cooking talk; vocal soloists; piano team.
3:00 WNAC, "George Washington," dramatization and music.
4:00 WNAC, Chamber recital by Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels.
4:30 WEEI, Music Guild: violin, piano and tenor recital.
8:00 WNAC, "The Changing Position of Women," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Bob Hope, comedian; Jane Froman, soloist; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; Abe Lyman and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; popular orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; Dick Powell; Frederic March; sketch; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," sketch, "John Brown, Gentleman," from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and his vocal-instrumental ensemble.
10:30 WNAC, "The O'Flynn": operetta: soloists; players; orchestra.

tioners, was the only person to speak in favor of the legislation. Practically all the 200 persons who attended the hearing stood up to record themselves in opposition to the petitions.

* * *

Governor Curley, with the consent of the council, today removed J. Paul Keefe as a member of the state armory commission, to which he was appointed in 1933 by Governor Ely. Mr. Keefe was Mr. Ely's campaign manager and chairman of General Cole's campaign committee. John F. Cahill, a strong Curley supporter, was appointed and confirmed as Mr. Keefe's successor.

* * *

Frank W. Kraemer of Meriden, Conn., was named yesterday by Senator David R. Robbins before the Senate Committee of the Connecticut Legislature as the one who offered Senator Robbins a $3500 job in order to break the recent Senate deadlock to effect organization, according to the Associated Press.

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Former Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, told members of the Massachusetts Civic League in a speech yesterday that regional compacts betwen economic sections of the country, and a form of government administered on a perpendicular rather than a horizontal base, would cut down the cost of government and unite the country for recovery.

Emergency Debts Declared Past At Farm Loan Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—The emergency in farm debt refinancing is past, and where a year ago the Federal Land Bank was making loans at the rate of $1,000,000 a week, it now averages $350,000, E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Farm Land Bank of Springfield, told 350 secretaries and presidents of 147 National Farm Loan Associations and 30 Production Credit Associations in a joint conference here today. Mr. Thomson presided and was the morning speaker.

Applications for refinancing of farm mortgages were reported to be about one third as numerous as they were a year ago. Loans were made totaling more than $40,000,000.

Emphasizing the human factor in the farm-debt crisis, Mr. Thomson declared:

"Every loan is made primarily to the farmer himself; that is, the farmer who is doing his honest best. His farm comes into the transaction only incidentally, as a protection if some unforeseen emergency arises." He said that the large volume of financing does not mean a corresponding increase in farm debts, for more than 90 per cent of the total loaned on mortgages was used to pay up and refinance debts already existing.

Crime 'Biggest Business' In Nation, Hoover Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the division of investigation in the Department of Justice, in a pamphlet distributed by the New York State Chamber of Commerce, charged yesterday that crime was the biggest industry in the United States.

"Stealing, kidnaping, robbing, thieving and murdering" is a $15,000,000,000 a year business, he said.

Urging citizens to unite in a war on criminals and their political and legal allies, Mr. Hoover declared the parole system was becoming a "major menace."

Briefs

No opposition developed today to two petitions memorializing Congress in favor of immediate cash payment by the Federal Government of the bonus which were heard before the legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today. Only a few persons attended the hearing. Those placed the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and labor organizations on record in favor of making Masachussetts the twenty-eighth state to memorialize Congress for the bonus.

* * *

Opposition to giving the state milk board the right to set a retail price, completely overwhelmed the proponents at a hearing before the committees on public health and agriculture today. Representative John F. Aspell of Boston, one of the petitioners, was the only person to speak in favor of the legislation. Practically all the 200 persons who attended the hearing stood up to record themselves in opposition to the petitions.

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Firearms Measure Puts Rigid Test Upon Applicants

Legislation designating the State Commissioner of Public Safety as the single authority to issue licenses and permits to carry pistols, revolvers and other firearms was filed today by Senator Charles T. Cavanagh at the request of Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

This bill is a major plank in Mr. Dever's plans for crime prevention in Massachusetts. It would take from the various local officials their authority to issue gun permits. Under the old system, it is charged, possession of guns has been permitted for all types of persons whether they actually needed the weapons or not.

Under the proposed legislation the chief police official of the city or town in which the applicant resides or has his regular place of business must conduct a thorough examination on each application into the need and character of the applicant. The official's report must be sent to the commissioner of public safety together with finger prints of the applicants. The act shall if passed take effect Oct. 1.

Ban on Child Labor Rejected by Vermont

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Vermont, in rejecting the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution yesterday, was the eleventh state to act this year. Four of these ratified and seven rejected the amendment.

Ratifications have been completed by 24 states, leaving 12 more ratifications necessary for final adoption.

Rejection by two of the 13 states that may yet act this year would mean adoption could not be effected in 1935, unless some of the states which previously had rejected should reconsider their action. Other state legislatures will not be in session until next year.

The record of action this year shows: States ratifying, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Indiana; states rejecting, New York, Texas, Tennessee, New Mexico, Kansas, Nevada and Vermont.

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cherry pie tomorrow

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Varied Picture Found in Troubled Shoe Industry

Lynn Lasters Hold Up Settlement—Lowell Workers Join Picket Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 20—The troubled shoe industry continued today to present a variegated picture of lights and shades, of half-settled disputes, of new altercations and of efforts to probe into the basic causes of the unrest.

Lynn experienced a disappointing reverse when a six-day strike, presumably settled, was renewed because lasters refused to abide by the decision of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union to return to their jobs.

Lowell's shoe workers, 1200 strong, suddenly took to the picket line, in what was termed indicative of the most unsettled labor situation of the year.

These developments provided the backdrop against which an NRA committee opened its inquiry into reasons for the alarming migration of shoe plants from Massachusetts.

Aftermath

The visit of the shoe code officials marks the aftermath of a petition for help carried by Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn, direct to Washington. Massachusetts officials hope that this investigation will contribute to an ultimate adjustment in the shoe code that will equalize all labor and business standards among the various shoe manufacturing states.

The unsettled complexion of this shoe area does not, however, obscure the fact that the Lynn shoe strike has advanced far toward settlement. Yesterday the strike was announced over, and the basis of its settlement revealed a quality of conciliation on the part of labor that is widely interpreted as one of the most hopeful harbingers of future industrial peace in Lynn.

Placing the welfare of the city above any of the material advantages that might accrue to a selected few, Peter J. Walsh, counsel for the shoe union, met the Joint Council of Union Delegates with two agreements, either of which was aimed to avert future illegal strikes and walkouts.

Interest of City First

The council agreed that the interest of the city should come first; that the reputation of taking advantage of the shoe manufacturer by walking out during the height of a busy season shall be history; that all matters shall henceforth be arbitrated, while the workers stay on the job.

The lasters in the striking Lynn plant have refused to abide by the decision until a representative vote can be taken. Most of the 1400 workers remain idle because of the strike among the lasters and there is little indication that the lasters will go back to work until a price issue is rearbitrated.

But hope is high as a result of the lavish spirit of compromise displayed yesterday. Certainly this attitude of co-operation is capable of sweeping aside a single remaining obstacle, the city reasons.

The Lowell disturbance began when the Laganas plant, employing 300 workers, attempted to operate on an open shop basis. An action committee of five members called 1200 workers from five other shops in the city out on a "holiday" a protest against the Laganas shop methods.

Contenders for Honors at Eastern Dog Club Show

By a Staff Photographer

Canine Aristocrats to Compete at Mechanics Building, Boston

Left—Champion Greencroft Judge Brucie, Dark Red Cocker Spaniel Exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon C. Green, Hingham, Mass. Right—Capeway Caliph and Kressingham Taffy, Cocker Spaniels From Kress Kennels, South Hingham, Mass.

Dogs Flaunt Blue and Red Ribbons At Rivals for Eastern Club Prizes

Aristocrats of dogdom from all parts of the United States are pointing their noses toward Boston for the twenty-third annual Eastern Dog Club exhibition which opens at the Mechanics Building tomorrow and continues through Friday evening.

Many canines will come weighted down with blue and red ribbons received at recent dog shows in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to defend their laurels against the 41 champions which are returning to compete for their titles annexed at Boston last season.

An array of 1225 dogs have been entered in the exhibition. The list, which calls for the appearance of 70 breeds, has only been surpassed twice in the history of the Eastern Dog Club classic. The two-day show calls for three judging sessions each day, with the morning classes entering the rings at 10:30 o'clock.

Afternoon competition starts at 2 o'clock, while night sessions get under way at 8:30. The special feature listed this year, that of a thoroughly trained Irish setter going through his field paces, is scheduled each day at 1 and 7 p. m.

The setter is from the kennels of Dr. Ralph E. Stone and will be handled by Louis Hamilton, both prominent figures in the Irish Setter Club of New England.

Cocker spaniels have carried away an award already—that of the most dogs of their breed in the show. Eighty spaniels have been entered. Close on the heels of this group will be the favorites of all Bostonians, the Boston terriers. There are 64 terriers entered. The dachshunds and Irish setters follow with 60 and 58 respectively.

Other breeds to be exhibited include Newfoundlands, pointers, Afghan hounds, greyhounds, poodles, English setters, wire-haired fox terriers and St. Bernards.

Best dog in the show will be selected Friday night. A corps of 35 outstanding judges in the dog world has been selected to take charge of making the awards.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"DE LUXE" (Shubert). New comedy by Louis Bromfield and John Gearson, with Violet Heming, Melvyn Douglas, Elsa Maxwell and Blanche Ring. 8:30.

"PETTICOAT FEVER" (Plymouth). Dennis King sings one song in this boisterous farce about a lonely radio operator in the wilds of Labrador, and a plane-wrecked girl. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Opera House). Bert Lytell in play dealing with the life and works of a group of Jesuits. 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). With Walter Huston. 8:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Devil Dogs of the Air." The Messrs. Cagney and O'Brien squabbling again. Stage, Polly Moran. 11:04 a. m., 1:35, 4:46, 7:43, 10:34.

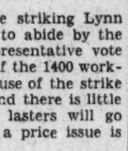
EXETER — "Gentlemen Are Born." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "Kid Millions." Tomorrow: "Babes in Toyland."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Charlie Chan in Paris." Warner Oland descends to the sewers to find bond counterfeiters. Fenway, 1:09, 3:53, 6:27, 9:01. Paramount, 10:18 a. m., 12:51, 3:24, 5:57, 8:40. Also "The Woman in Red." Tomorrow: "All the King's Horses," and "The White Cockatoo."

KEITH'S—Stage: "Casino de Paree" revue, 11:54 a. m., 3:04, 6:14, 9:04. Screen: Edna May Oliver in "Murder on a Honeymoon." First showing, 10 a. m.

BOSTON—"Strange Wives." Screen version of Edith Wharton's novel. 10:28 a. m., 1:27, 4:26, 7:25, 10:25. Stage: "The Bowery" revue.

STATE—"Biography" in screen form with Ann Harding. 1:05, 4:10, 7:20, 10:25. Also May Robson in "Mills of the Gods."



ORPHEUM—"David Copperfield." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

MODERN — "The Gilded Lily," with Claudette Colbert. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Sons of Steel."

UPTOWN — "Evergreen." English musical production, with Jessie Mathews. 2:38, 5:37, 8:35. Also Will Rogers in "The County Chairman."

TREMONT — "Girl of the Limberlost," and "Caravan." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"The Little Minister." 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also "The Silver Streak." Tomorrow: "Babbitt" and "The Secret Bride."

FINE ARTS—Last day of "Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45. Tomorrow: Emil Jannings in "The Merry Monarch."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Little Dutch Mill," color cartoon; Laurel and Hardy in "Live Ghosts"; "Rugby"; "To the South Seas With Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

JACOB SLEEPER HALL—Twenty-seventh recital by students in B. U. College of Music. Vocal and instrumental solos and brass quartet numbers. 8:15.

ERA ORCHESTRA—237 Neponset Avenue, Dorchester. 7:30.

Other Events

"AEROPHOTOGRAPHY"—Lecture by Capt. B. C. Hill, under the auspices of the Institute of Geographical Exploration, 3 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 8.

"THE ROMANCERS"—Presented by ERA Community Theater. Washington Irving School Center, Roslindale. 7:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Puppet show at Mr. Punch's Workshop, 71 Chestnut Street. "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Skaters' Waltz." 8.

SOVIET POETRY—Lecture by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Workers' School, 919 Washington St. 8:15.

DR. SIDNEY B. FAY—Speaks on "The Present Situation in Germany." Women's Republican Club. Following dinner at 6:30.

BASKETBALL—M. I. T. vs. Boston University, at M. I. T. 8.

AMATEUR BOXING—B. A. A. open amateur tournament, B. A. A. gymnasium. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Henry Kraemer, violinist; Howard Slayman, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: English Rooms, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Affairs of Today, at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. A. J. George, 11 a. m.

CHINESE TEXTILE DESIGNS—Lecture by Carl Schuster of Pennsylvania Museum. Fogg Art Museum, 4.

"BREAKDOWN OF ROMAN EMPIRE"—Lecture in this series by Prof. Gaetano Salvemini. Subject: "Moral Standards in the Roman Empire and the Assumed Decay of Ancient Virtue." Harvard University, Emerson D. 4:30.

FANEUIL HALL — Special Washington's Birthday program featuring ERA chorus and symphony orchestra, 11:45 a. m.

New Hampshire Ready to Act On Parkway System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 20—A parkway system for the State of New Hampshire, once a remote possibility, today appears imminent.

Legislative leaders see the plan visualized by Former Gov. John G. Winant and indorsed by Gov. H. Styles Bridges ready for passage at this session of the Legislature.

Heads of the State Highway and Forestry Departments have given their stamp of approval to the proposed parkway system. In fact, they have recommended co-ordination of their two departments to insure success and to avoid duplication of effort.

It was pointed out by legislators that no extra burden of taxation would be imposed upon the State; no new commissions would be created; nor would wage and salary lists be increased for administration under the system.

A substantial boost was given to the project last week when Walter Tripp of the New Hampshire Forestry Department announced that more than 1600 acres had been added to the State's system of parks and recreational areas through grant and purchase. He laid particular emphasis on the rehabilitation work accomplished by the CCC camps and the availability of increased aid from that source should a parkway system be inaugurated.

Two projects now before the Legislature lend color to the proposal for a parkway system. One would provide a tramway up Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch. The other would cut horseback trails in and out of every county. Both of these projects would assure permanent additions to the State's recreational system, say officials of the New Hampshire Development commission.

The Department of Fisheries and Game has also indicated its willingness to co-operate in such a system of parkways. Officials state that many abandoned areas, now nothing but woodland slash or deserted pasturage, would be stocked with wild game and fish if the project goes through.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 20 degrees; fresh westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder, possibly preceeded by light snow on the coast tonight; Thursday fair and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder, possibly preceded by snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair and colder in the central and southern portion.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west winds shifting to northwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday, preceded by light snow over extreme north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	42	Minneapolis	12	34
Bermuda	64	70	New Orleans	52	70
Chicago	26	40	New York	32	44
Denver	32	56	Norfolk	38	60
Helena	32	44	Philadelphia	32	44
Jacksonville	48	64	St. Louis	36	50
Kansas City	32	54	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	54	82	Washington	34	50
Miami	52	68			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Feb. 20.
B—Maximum Feb. 19.

High Tide at Boston

Wednesday, 12:24 a. m.
Thursday, 12:44 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:15 a. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; snowfall, depth on the ground at 8 p. m., 15.0 inches; maximum temperature, 32 degrees above zero; minimum, 14 degrees.

State College Becomes Bit of a Family Affair

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Acquiring an education at Massachusetts State College has become, more or less, a family affair, according to figures released by the registrar's office today.

In the student body of about 1000, it was found 80 students have brothers or sisters at the college. Of the pairs reported 22 sets were brothers, seven were sisters, and 11 were brother and sister.

Trend of Business In New Hampshire Continues Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 20 — Marked economic improvement throughout New Hampshire with a manifest upward trend in labor and industry were noted yesterday in the annual survey recently completed by John S. B. Davie, commissioner of labor for New Hampshire.

The marked improvement in industry, said Mr. Davie, who has been labor commissioner since 1910, began shortly after May, 1933, and has been constant ever since. Much of this he attributed to the take-up in textiles and the boot and shoe industry.

The commissioner cited only 23 instances of labor difficulties as reported to his department. All but two of these have been settled by offering the "good offices" of his bureau, he said. All told, 36 companies were involved and 7000 employees.

As a further indication that unemployment in New Hampshire is decreasing Mr. Davie revealed that his office turned more than 79 per cent of the total requests for jobs into lucrative employment last year. The figures showed that 4997 persons applied to his department for work. Of these 4237 were referred to employers and 3672 placed permanently.

Although the record of accidents in industries increased somewhat in 1934 a marked decrease was noted in the amounts paid out for incapacitation and surgical attention. Injured workmen or their families received $223,578. Hospitalization and surgical care totaled $70,233.

As a possible future remedy for another period of economic stress Mr. Davie has recommended to the Legislature a plan whereby a sinking fund would be set up out of funds appropriated for public works. A small percentage of the appropriation would be set aside toward financial aid for industrial workers in need, according to this plan. He estimated a levy of 2 to 5 per cent on appropriations already made would have provided aid for a large number of New Hampshire's unemployed. Legislators are considering his recommendation.

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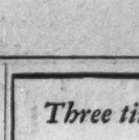

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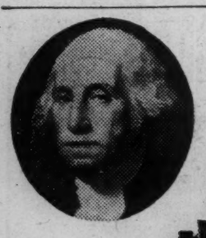
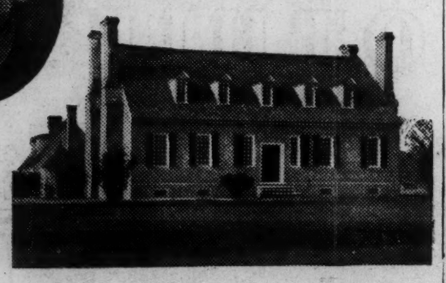


Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington, rebuilt by patriotic citizens who wisely installed Oil-O-Matic Heat.



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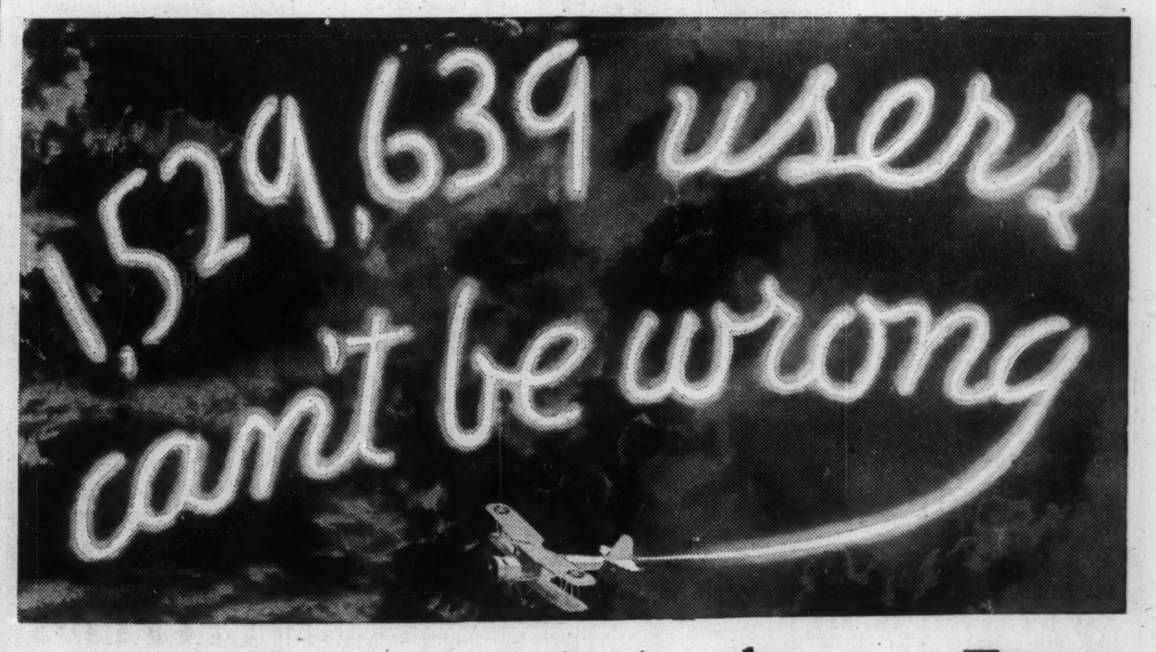

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Action on Sea and Air Disasters

Drive on Pink Slip Intensified

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—NRA springs upon the stage now being vacated by the Supreme Court. The still pending work relief bill, and the design for continuing and remodeling NRA become the issues of the hour. NRA is under study from two angles—a Presidential message urging its two-year extension, and a critical investigation of its past activities by a Senate committee.

Meanwhile, practical effects of the peace made some months ago between NRA and Henry Ford were seen in the accounts of business he has been doing with the Government in recent weeks through his chief Washington outlet.

The struggle over the future of holding companies is at an important stage as hearings are being held on the Rayburn bill, which would lead to their abolition, and the whole public utility case is being presented by massed defense forces.

* * *

More Strikes Ahead?: Labor Department officials explain that it is really not pessimistic to say that 1935 is likely to be a year of strikes, because strikes usually occur in large numbers in the revival after a slump. If there are numerous strikes this year, it is said, it will simply mean that times are getting better. Whatever the present truth of this theory, it has at least been so in the past, say officials.

Prosperity or not, considerable labor disturbance is visible right now. Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, told the House Labor Committee today of grave dissatisfaction among mill workers. He advocated the 30-hour bill.

Similar discontent is known to exist among iron and steel workers, and there are also mutterings in the automobile industry. In addition to these, more distant possibilities of strike controversies and even occasional violence were visible on a dozen fronts today. Workers in 29 Chicago garment factories struck for higher wages; four bombs were set off in a Springfield, Ill., revival of warfare between rival mine unions; two factions of coal teamsters in Chicago engaged in violence; a new strike of elevator operators threatened the Bronx, New York; a clash between guards and strikers at the Ohio Rubber Company plant at Willoughby, Ohio; labor troubles occurred on the Pacific coast at mines and in produce centers; while the A. F. of L. promised support to 2000 striking employees of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company at South Bend, Ind.

* * *

Tightening Up: Action in both the Morro Castle and Macon disasters was promised in Washington today. Legislation intended to protect ship passengers from disasters from similar causes as those which took the Morro Castle is embodied in an 11-point program recommended to Congress today by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

At the Navy Department, Secretary Claude A. Swanson announced appointment of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to serve on a special investigating review board to analyze past performances and the present situation regarding dirigibles. The board would also make recommendations on future design and construction.

Secretary Swanson said he had personally never approved the use of dirigibles for military or naval purposes. "If Congress compels us to build them we will do it," he said, "but first I would give them my own honest opinion."

The Roper program, transmitted to House and Senate committees, includes recommendation for establishment of a technical staff in the Department of Commerce, with power to inspect ships and supervise and control construction or alterations in vessels to provide maximum safety requirements. It also proposes changed requirements for the examination of seamen.

* * *

Again the Pink Slip: The drive against the pink slips—income tax publicity—goes on. This week 150,000 pink slips went to citizens all over the country, bearing these words in fat red letters, "I protest against this outrageous invasion of my right of privacy." These pink slips are being distributed by the Sentinels of the Republic, a national organization, which also sends out green stickers to attach to the pink slip which is actually returned to the Treasury.

And today Raymond Pitcairn, chairman of the "Sentinels," presented a petition to Speaker Joseph W. Byrns requesting repeal of the law requiring publicity. Speaker Byrns told the delegation headed by Mr. Pitcairn that he felt "rather sympathetic, and I can see some objections to publicity."

Meanwhile on the floor of the House of Representatives Robert L. Bacon (R), New York, began a speech-making campaign in favor of his bill to repeal the provision. He said the law "violates a vital American principle—the right of privacy. The first group to scan this list carefully would be the racketeers, gunmen and kidnapers. Another group which would be very interesed in it would be those citizens who prey on defenseless widows and who make up 'sucker lists' for sales of spurious securities." He said it would be harmful to small businessmen by enabling their competitors to find out just how much they were making, what their net profits and gross business was.

The Sentinels have also challenged Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. to defend his publicity amendment, saying that they have vainly sought an adequate defense, and asking a public ratio debate.

Contract Now Mere Scrap, Glass Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 20

SENATOR CARTER GLASS of Virginia, frequent critic of New Deal policies, yesterday turned one of his caustic phrases on the Supreme Court's gold decision.

"What good is a contract if it can be violated?" he demanded. "It's nothing but a scrap of paper."

Senator Glass said the court decision marked "the depth of moral insensibility to which the nation has fallen" and forecast its effect would be felt for a "century."

Way Is Sought To Bar Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

000 called for redemption on April 15. It is, of course, fixed treasury policy to reduce by redemption and conversion the high interest rates on outstanding obligations, and this gradual process will be continued if not accelerated.

But although legislation is not passed immediately to close the Court of Claims, even if a spectacular and gigantic conversion campaign is not floated, it seems highly unlikely that the Government will be embarraassed by further suits. Talk of "loophooles" in the decisions is based on palpable ambiguities, but none of them has been declared large enough yet to furnish grounds for early action.

Practically speaking, realists are of the opinion that despite the court's moral edict against inflation—if such it be—holders of gold bonds, whether Americans or foreigners, will not be able to recover more than face value in dollars. Certainly for the present, domestic holders are unable to show damages, and henc the Supreme Court's ruling leaves them out and foreign owners are dependent upon lengthy arbitration proceedings which can be prolonged or refused by the United States.

Inflationists Soar High

Inflationist leaders are first proposing not only further devaluation of the dollar from its 59.06-cent level to the 50-cent limit authorized by past legislation, but to legalize a greater cut. Variously proposed, this campaign aims for a 20 to 40 cent dollar. Several greenback and silver monetization bills are on file in Senate and House.

Indirectly to reach the same objective, inflationists are pressing for passage of the $2,015,000,000 Patman bonus bill, which calls for payment in cash and which is devised to lead to an expansion of the currency to that amount. A whole flock of different methods for paying the bonus have appeared:

Senator Millard L. Tydings (D) of Maryland proposes to pay in negotiable government bonds, bearing 3 per cent interest and maturing in 1945.

Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D), of Ohio, is said to be drafting a measure to pay the bonus in government notes which would decrease in value with each exchange, if continued in circulation.

Senator Bennet Champ Clark (D), of Missouri, would pay in non-negotiable scrip, redeemable only by the Government in fulfillment of obligations.

Senator William J. Bulow (D), of South Dakota urges it be paid through direct appropriation, in new currency that would be retired July 1, 1945.

Field Full of Briars

The field of inflationary legislation is extensive. It is plain that only Administration organization of the firmest sort can prevent some of these bills—particularly in payment of the bonus—from being enacted, even over a presidential veto.

But as to President Roosevelt's policy, it is evident that he has long since spurned the Warren-Rogers thesis that prosperity and restored prices can come through juggling of the "rubber dollar." He still believes, there is evidence for inferring that debts should be repaid in currency of value as near to that which was borrowed as can be possible.

Moreover, the American dollar is still "managed" on world markets and to some extent at home as well. But the extensive and heavy adjustments proposed by the Cornell professors, or the Irving Fisher scheme for a commodity dollar, are far in the background.

Wild Claims Discredited

The extravagant claims of fairly speedily restored prices, and returning prosperity, made by propagandists for the Warren-Pearson-Rogers theories have apparently been discredited in presidential eyes.

His experiences have made the President suspicious of other forms of extreme monetary experiment, it would appear. He adheres rigidly to borrowing-interest-paying methods, particularly as long as the Government can get money for the unprecedentedly cheap rates now possible, and with government bonds holding their value as they now do.

In the next 12 months, the Treasury must continue financing operations on its current colossal scale. As much as $15,000,000,000 must be floated.

Liberty Bonds in Program

This includes refloating of present obligations, many of which are at short term, and raising of the $4,880,000,000—or such portion as is actually needed—to carry through the work-relief program. Liberty bond calls are included in the financing program as well.

With business recovery now steadily on the upward curve, the President believes his chief requirement is to hold as much industrial confidence as he has gained, and increase it as much as possible. It is felt that monetary experiments would be disastrous to this objective. Issuance of paper not bearing interest, it is claimed, would destroy incipient confidence. And as long as the Administration has a $15,000,000,000 borrowing necessity, it is clear that lending sources must be assured gainst devaluation of their loans.

The Administration is thus in a circle, each stage of which leads into other orthodox stages, and only a complete breakaway, involving the inevitable blow to business confidence as at present constituted, could alter the picture.

Quake 'Finds' Mayan Ruins

(Continued from Page 1)

are eased, and half-a-dozen of the party with picks and machettes scramble over the hillock seeking squarish stones or some outcropping of carved rock. If successful, there follows a long siege of digging and searching. At the top is usually found a building of the "castillo" type. From a distance they do look like castles to the untrained eye. Beneath the castlelike temples are truncated cones of masonry with ceremonial piatforms and perhaps the remains of a stone road leading away into the jungle, itself entirely covered with the debris of centuries. Frequently this is the extent of the "discovery."

But occasionally a whole city is discovered. This seems to be the case of the Tegucigalpa expedition. Golden trinkets interest the archaeologist today as much as they interested the Spanish Conquistadors, though not for the same reason. The treasure-seekers today would be nearly as satisfied with bronze or stone, providing the same degree of culture is indicated, but gold lends a certain romance to the occasion. Great amphitheaters, tall statues, monoliths and an underground sewerage system have been discovered, but what form will the smaller trinkets take? Where will they fit into the entire picture of Mayan culture?

Pyramided Riddles

The riddles that have been presented for modern archaeologists to solve pyramid one upon another. If only the Spaniards who had it within their power to furnish future generations with much needed clues, had taken a little time to study the civilization they were privileged to see in its waning years!

Chichen Itza in Yucatan was perhaps the most famous known Mayan city. It enjoyed more than two centuries of growth before it was abandoned. Re-occupied 100 years later and destroyed a century later it was rebuilt 300 years before the coming of the Spaniards. During this last period, the Toltecs came down from Mexico, bringing with them their feathered serpents to worship. Wars, famines, droughts, nearly wrecked the civilization, but in spite of all natural odds it persisted until the Spaniards came. Archbishop de Landa boasts in his writings of having "collected 4000 iniquitous books and images and burned them on the public square, much to the lamentations of the natives."

Waning Civilization

But why did the entire civilization pass out of existence in the short span of two centuries? Before the Spaniards came it was fast waning. As suddenly as it appeared, it disappeared. The Indians that still dwell in the region are believed to be the descendants of the Mayans. In fact, much proof has been presented to remove all doubt but what such is the case. Yet compared with the Mayans, these are peons living from hand to mouth on what the jungle provides. Did the Mayans ever have a central government? What happened to the leaders?

The notes of a forgotten Spaniard may give needed clues. Like the discovery of the famous Rosseta stone which gave the key to fathom the language of ancient Egypt, a few pages from the notebook of a certain R. Gomesta, who lived in Mexico not long after the Spanish Conquest, may form the Rosseta stone to unlock the secrets of Mayan symbols and hieroglyphs. With the ability to read the ancient tongue, it will not be long before the answers will be found. To date, only the calendar symbols and astronomical signs are known. The notebook was discovered by Prof. William Gates of Johns Hopkins University and contains about 40 Mayan symbols with their Spanish translation.

"Land of Precious Stones"

Pedro de Alvarado, passing through the Mayan Empire during the sixteenth century, called it a "land of precious stones and treasures of abundance." Nothing could be more certain than that even at the time of Columbus, this vast civilization was fast dwindling.

Was it due to some barbaric conquest? Had the Mayans met with a too formidable foe? Had their crops and fields suddenly gone dry because of drought or methods of agriculture, so that they no longer supported a vast population? Or was the decline due to some moral cause, to vices which sapped their power? Human sacrifice was common; did the priests carry it too far? So far, the cities and temples are mute, but reason and research will some day reveal the answer.

Hauptmann Lawyers Come to an Agreement

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20 (AP)—A truce among the embattled attorneys of Bruno Richard Hauptmann was promised last night by Egbert Rosecrans, associate defense counsel, after a day which saw two members of the staff begin an appeal action in open defiance of chief counsel Edward J. Reilly of Brooklyn.

Mr. Rosecrans, after a conference with Mr. Reilly in New York, issued from his Blairstown home an informal statement in which he declared that "everything has been ironed out." He indicated that Mr. Reilly would join the others in taking the next step toward Hauptmann's appeal from the death sentence in the Lindbergh kidnap-slaying case. The entire defense staff, Mr. Rosecrans said, will meet in Trenton Thursday to consider the next move.

Fall in Demand Foreseen Without Low-Priced Milk

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Milk consumption would drop permanently 3½ per cent if a provision of the New York State milk control law permitting non-advertised brands to be sold at 1 cent less per quart were set aside, an independent dealer testified in a hearing here today.

Sterilization Asked in N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP)—Sterilization of mentally defective New Yorkers is proposed in a bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday.

Captain of Macon Admits Delay In Ordered Changes

SUNNYVALE, Calif., Feb. 20—Commander Herbert V. Wiley, captain of the dirigible Macon which fell into the Pacific a week ago, told a naval board of inquiry yesterday he had not considered alterations intended to strengthen the girders in the airship "important enough" to be rushed.

The board announced its adjournment until 9:30 a. m., Thursday, aboard the battleship Tennessee, when Commander Gatch as judge advocate will discuss the evidence gathered. The court then will draw up its findings of fact and opinion, and its conclusions for presentation to the commander in chief of the battle fleet.

The frame onto which the four fins of the dirigible were anchored was broken last April during a flight to Florida. The Navy had ordered stronger girders. This work of alteration, witnesses have testified, was not to have interfered with the Macon's operation.

Commander Wiley told the board the replacement had progressed "as far as the horizontal fins," at the time of the disaster, and that the lower part of the frame was from 1 to 5 per cent stronger than the remainder. Witnesses have testified it was at the top of the frame the break occurred which plunged the Macon into the Pacific.

'University in Exile' Made Fixture With New York Trustees

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—The "university in exile" with a faculty composed of distinguished scholars expelled from Germany after Reichsführer Hitler came to power, changed today from an experimental group to a permanent organization.

The school was organized in the spring of 1933, to provide a continuation of the post-graduate facilities for world students that many educators felt had been imperiled by the changes in the German educational system. Tonight the advisory committee formed to chart the university's experimental course will report and will turn over the administration to a board of trustees.

I. A. Hirschman, in accepting appointment as chairman of the new board, said: "This institution has not only revived and perpetuated a culture developed through the centuries, which had established itself as essential to the world's educational system, but it has also widened the availability of this education."

Ukraine 'Nobles' All Dressed Up At Iron Meeting

STALIN, Ukraine, U. S. S. R., Feb. 19 (AP)—Well-pressed suits and felt hats were much in evidence today as 700 "pig-iron noblemen" assembled here to celebrate the end of restrictions on "the bread of industry."

Pig iron lines were abolished as were the bread lines, Jan. 1. The ration system no longer is necessary, because of increased production. The fact that industry can buy as much of the metal as it needs made the meeting of the Metal Shock Workers' Congress a joyous event.

The delegates are members of the newly created Soviet nobility in which the title of noble is granted as a reward to labor.

The morning press described the arrival of delegates as follows: "The delegates were very clean, and wore pressed suits made of the best material as well as silk sweaters and perfect shoes. The delegates from the Azoff steel region even wore felt hats."

One delegate arrived with his family in his own automobile and was subjected to friendly bantering.

Figures published on the occasion of the congress show Russia, formerly an importing country, exported 100,000 tons of pig iron last year. It was expected production would increase 2,000,000 tons to a total of 12,000,000 tons this year.

Sales for Taxes Held Up

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 20 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle yesterday signed a bill postponing delinquent tax sales on land during 1935 and 1936. It was the first bill signed by the Governor.

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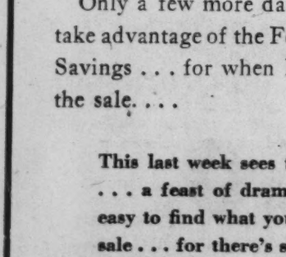
Note flatness of diaphragm and reduction of hips and hollow back.
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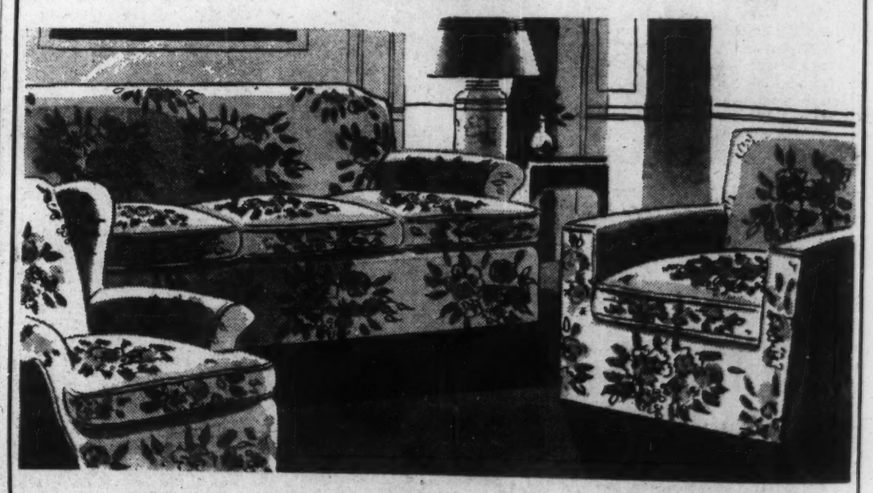
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Mellon Secretary Tells Tax Board Of Stock Losses

Balance Struck by Covering of 'Short' Sale by Second Deal

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon's confidential secretary, Howard M. Johnson, told the Board of Tax Appeals today that his chief sold two blocks of stock "short" in 1931, while he was Secretary of the Treasury, taking a profit on one and a loss on the other.

Mr. Johnson took the stand as a witness at the board's hearing on Mr. Mellon's petition for a refund of $139,000 for overpaid taxes in 1931. The Government charges fraud, and holds that more than $3,000,000 is owed.

The witness said on direct examination that the two blocks that Mr. Mellon sold consisted of 2500 shares of Westinghouse. One was sold "short," he testified, in March, and "covered" in April or May. Mr. Mellon took a profit of $72,250 on the transaction, Mr. Johnson related, but lost $68,300 on the other deal.

Mr. Johnson testified that Mr. Mellon had a book loss of approximately $15,000,000 in 1931. The attorneys for the Government claim that he made numerous fictitious stock sales to establish losses for reduction of income tax.

Mr. Johnson said that the Coalesced Company, a holding concern, had stocks, securities and real estate on December, 1931, valued by the books at $61,978,686. He added that Mr. Mellon, owning all of the $20,000,000 worth of preferred stock in the holding concern, is scheduled to draw $1,200,000 annually, but that at times he has had to take a note.

Mr. Johnson, taking responsibility for the tax report in question, said that he went to Washington on March 14, 1932, just before Mr. Mellon left to become Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. The financier was busy packing as he presented the tax report and he assured Mr. Mellon that it was correct.

United Drive Planned Against Delinquency

(Continued from Page 1)

youth delinquency for stemming crime at its source. The purpose of organization, according to Mr. Parsons, is "not to tell the Legislature what to do," but "to show the Legislature what it can do."

There are various unhealthy conditions in the State, according to Mr. Parsons, that challenge the activities of his organization. He named a few:

There is only a single juvenile court in the State and it covers only one sixteenth of the population of Boston.

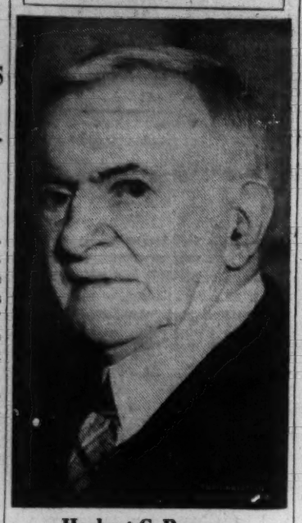
Three thousand delinquents on parole with only 17 parole officers to keep watch on them.

The right of appeal from the decision of juvenile courts.

Temporary detention in the courts of young offenders who thereby are held in contact with crime.

At the moment, Mr. Parson declared, there are 525 delinquent youths under temporary detention by the courts, awaiting the judges' decisions. Those cases that cannot be tried in the regular juvenile court

Chairman



Herbert C. Parsons
Heads Massachusetts Crusade on Juvenile Delinquency

are tried in weekly juvenile sessions in the established municipal courts.

In the three schools to correct delinquency in the State, Lyman, Shirley, and Lancaster, there are now 1000 boys and girls, while the State has more than 700 girls and 3000 boys on parole.

The particular problems to be tackled by the groups of experts are the foster home placement of delinquent children, organization of special courts for juveniles, clinics, responsibility of the schools in relation to delinquency and the institutional treatment of delinquents.

As an evidence that Massachusetts has not been particularly observant of its youth delinquents, Mr. Parsons pointed out that the State stands almost alone in not having extended its juvenile court system throughout the Commonwealth.

One Juvenile Court

The one juvenile court in Massachusetts was organized in 1906, a pioneer movement in the field. Since then, nothing has been done to augment the system, municipal courts assuming the responsibility of handling youthful delinquency, a field in which they do not specialize.

Difficulty in obtaining legislation in the past, according to Mr. Parsons, is based on the methods of procedure by the proponents. Heretofore, he said, action has been disjointed, legislation has been asked without the facts necessary to back up the drives and organizers for youth delinquency have drafted legislation based on what they thought the Legislature would grant.

All that is done with, Mr. Parsons declared. When his organization proposes legislation, it will be backed by all the information that can be collected from the four corners of the globe. The legislation will be drawn on the basis of what is needed, not on the basis of what the Legislature may or may not favor.

In other words, Mr. Parsons declared, "we will have a complete analysis of the problems of youth delinquincy and a complete layout of the best that has been accomplished to remedy them. The drive is not altogether for the purpose of obtaining legislation, but it will furnish guidance for correctional activities throughout the entire social structure of the State."

Central Florida Fair Found to Excel in Poultry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 20 — The Central Florida Exposition opened yesterday, celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. Several new buildings have been erected on the grounds.

The exposition, once known as the Sub-Tropical Fair, has followed the rapid growth of the State. Once an annual mart for a single county, it is now the joint fair of eight of central Florida counties. This year is accounted especially remarkable for the poultry exhibit.

Insull Trial Postponed

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—The trial of Samuel Insull on state charges of having embezzled $104,000 from the Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment Company was postponed until March 4, by Judge Cornelius J. Harrington in Circuit Court yesterday.

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Roosevelt Tells Congress Recovery Needs NRA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Here is the text of the President's message to Congress on NRA:

To the Congress of the United States:

On May 17, 1933, I asked the Congress to "provide for the machinery necessary for a great co-operative movement throughout all industry in order to obtain wide re-employment, to shorten the working week, to pay a decent wage for the shorter week and to prevent unfair competition and disastrous overproduction."

The National Industrial Recovery Act was passed by the Congress in June, 1933, and the administrative machinery to carry it into effect was set up during the succeeding month.

It is wroth remembering that the purpose of this law challenged the imagination of the American people and received their overwhelming support.

Enforcement during the earlier life of the act was not a problem which gave the country concern—for the very good reason that public opinion served as an enforcing agency which potential violators did not dare to oppose.

The immediate objective was to check the downward spiral of the great depression and it met this objective and started us on our forward path.

It is now clear that in the spring and summer of 1933 many estimates of unemployment in the United States were far too low and we are therefore apt to forget today that the National Industrial Recovery Act was the biggest factor in giving re-employment to approximately 4,000,000 people.

In our progress under the act the age-long curse of child labor has been lifted, the sweatshop outlawed, millions of wage earners have been released from the starvation wages and excessive hours of labor.

New Industrial Order Taking Shape

Under it a great advance has been made in the opportunities and assurances of collective bargaining between employers and employees. Under it the pattern of a new order of industrial relations is definitely taking shape.

Industry as a whole has also made gains. It has been freed, in part at least, from dishonorable competition brought about not only by overworking and underpaying labor but by destructive business practices.

We have begun to develop new safeguards for small enterprises; and most important of all, business itself recognizes more clearly than at any previous time in our history the advantages and the obligations of co-operation and self-discipline, and the patriotic need of ending unsound financing and unfair practices of all kinds.

Hand in hand with the improving of labor conditions and of industrial practices we have given representation and consideration to the problems of the consuming public.

And it is reasonable to state that with certain inevitable exceptions in the case of individual products there has been less gouging in retail sales and prices than in any similar period of increasing demand and rising markets.

The first codes went into effect in July, 1933. Since then approximately 600 have been added. The average age of these codes of fair competition which have been approved—90 per cent of the coverable employments were under code—is less than 11 months—a brief time indeed for the definite achievements already made. Only carping critics and those who seek either political advantage or the right again to indulge in unfair practices or exploitation of labor or consumers deliberately seek to quarrel over the obvious fact that a great code of law, of order and of decent business cannot be created in a day or a year.

Sees Need to Work for Improvement

We must rightly move to correct some things done or left undone. We must work out the co-ordination of every code with every other code. We must simplify procedure. We must continue to obtain current information as to the working out of code processes.

We must constantly improve a personnel which, of necessity, was hastily assembled, but which has given loyal and unselfish service to the Government of the country. We must check and clarify such provisions in the various codes as are puzzling to those operating under them. We must make more and more definite the responsibilities of all the parties concerned.

This act, which met in its principles with such universal public approval and under which such great general gains have been made, will terminate on June 16, next.

The fundamental purposes and principles of the act are sound. To abandon them is unthinkable. It would spell the return of industrial and labor chaos.

I therefore recommend to the Congress that the National Industrial Recovery Act be extended for a period of two years.

I recommend that the policy and standards for the administration of the act should be further defined in order to clarify the legislative purpose and to guide the execution of the law, thus profiting by what we have already learned.

Voluntary submission of codes should be encouraged, but at the same time, if an industry fails voluntarily to agree within itself, unquestioned power must rest in the Government to establish in any event certain minimum standards of fair competition in commercial practices, and, especially, adequate standards in labor relations.

For example, child labor must not be allowed to return; the fixing of minimum wages and maximum hours is practical and necessary.

The rights of employees freely to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining should be fully protected.

Strikes at Monopolies and Price Fixing

The fundamental principles of the antitrust laws should be more adequately applied. Monopolies and private price fixing within industries must not be allowed nor condoned. "No monopoly should be private."

But I submit that in the case of certain natural resources, such as coal, oil and gas, the people of the United States need government supervision over these resources devised for the purpose of eliminating their waste and of controlling their output and stabilizing employment in them, to the end that the public will be protected and that ruinous price cutting and inordinate profits will both be denied.

We must continue to recognize that incorrigible minorities within an industry, or in the whole field of trade and industry, should not be allowed to write the rules of unfair play and compel all others to compete upon their low level.

We must make certain that the privilege of co-operating to prevent unfair competition will not be transformed into a license to strangle fair competition under the apparent sanction of the law. Small enterprises especially should be given added protection against discrimination and oppression.

In the development of this legislation I call your attention to the obvious fact that the way to enforce laws, codes and regulations relating to industrial practices is not to seek to put people in jail.

Other Ways Than Clapping Into Jail

We need other and more effective means for the immediate stopping of practices by any individual or by any corporation which are contrary to these principles.

Detailed recommendations along the lines which I have indicated have been made to me by various departments and agencies charged with the execution of the present law.

These are available for the consideration of the Congress and, although not furnishing anything like a precise and finished draft of legislation, they may be helpful to you in your deliberations.

Let me urge upon the Congress the necessity for an extension of the present act.

The progress we have been able to make has shown us the vast scope of the problems in our industrial life.

We need a certain degree of flexibility and of specialized treatment, for our knowledge of the processes and the necessities of this life are still incomplete.

By your action you will sustain and hasten the process of industrial recovery which we are now experiencing; you will lighten the burdens of unemployment and economic insecurity.

Timer for Bluebird Speed Test Kept in Safe at Daytona Beach

Device Perfected by Porter Used in Automobile, Boat and Air Races—Campbell Pleads for Better Beach Conditions—Evans Leaves

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—The $25,000 electrical machine that times the automobile record runs stays in the safe of the hotel headquarters for Sir Malcolm Campbell's party when it is not in action.

Oddie Porter, who has timed about everything that is mechanically swift since 1912, thinks it is safer there than under his bed. Give him five minutes warning and he'll measure the speed of what-have-you down to one hundredth of a second.

The electrical timer was developed for the Indianapolis speedway races, and refined by Mr. Porter, an Indianapolis electrical engineer.

With it he has clocked all the 500-mile races at Indianapolis since 1912, the Pulitzer and Schneider Cup air races, regattas, and Gar Wood's motorboat speed trials. His present job is to time Sir Malcolm Campbell when the beach smoothes to the point where the Englishman can aim to better his present 272.108 mile mark.

Wires attached to electric circuits and the timing machine are stretched across the beach at various points through the middle distances of the 11½-mile course, forming eight "traps." Five of them measure off miles. Their total makes five miles, for which Sir Malcolm also holds the record. He also is timed for the one and five-kilometer records, also his.

As the racer hits these wires they automatically register on the machine in the timing booth. As the wire is pressed down by Bluebird's wheels, the time at that instant, in minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds, is stamped on a roll of paper in the machine.

Sir Malcolm pleaded with authorities to rake over the bumps and furrows on the beach, giving the tides a better chance to smooth the course, without success.

The retreat from Daytona, a movement that may develop major proportions unless the winds and tides start behaving soon, started yesterday as Dave Evans, Indianapolis race track driver, departed with his Diesel-engined racing car after finding the stretch too rough for even moderate running.

State Senator Acquitted In Florida Gambling Case

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP) — State Senator H. Hayes Lewis of Marianna, one of 17 persons indicted on gambling charges by a recent grand jury, yesterday was acquitted by a jury of six men in four minutes.

Mr. Lewis was indicted Feb. 11 along with five others on charges of operating a roulette and dice room in "Beautiful Deauville," elaborate night club and hotel on Miami Beach.

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Prove the greater operating economy

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DECIDE
WITH A RIDE

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CHEVROLET has *always* specialized in giving extra value. But never before has Chevrolet offered such big and outstanding values as these fine Chevrolets for 1935. The *New Standard Chevrolet* . . . powered by the improved Master Chevrolet engine . . . setting a new high in Chevrolet performance, stamina and reliability. And the new *Master De Luxe Chevrolet* . . . beautifully streamlined . . . longer and notably lower in appearance . . . the Fashion Car of the low-price field. Here, indeed, are *values that excel all previous Chevrolet values*. You can see the low prices . . . the lowest ever placed on cars of such high quality. You can prove the greater operating economy. For tests show that the new Chevrolets give even higher gasoline and oil mileage than did last year's models. And as for performance . . . well, there's only *one* thing we ask you to do . . . *decide with a ride!* You will experience getaway—power—and smoothness so extraordinary that you will be happy to confirm the wisdom of the statement: Choose *Chevrolet* for quality at low cost. May we suggest that you drive one of these new Chevrolets—*today?*

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THE NEW STANDARD CHEVROLET
$465
AND UP. *List price of New Standard Roadster at Flint, Mich., $465. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $20.00 additional. Prices subject to change without notice..*

THE NEW MASTER DE LUXE CHEVROLET
$560
AND UP. *List price of Master De Luxe Coupe at Flint, Mich., $560. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $25.00 additional. Prices subject to change without notice. Knee-Action optional at $20.00 extra.*

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CHEVROLET for 1935
CHOOSE CHEVROLET FOR QUALITY AT LOW COST

Manchoukuo Railways Total 2500 Miles With Completion Of Jehol and Peian Roadbeds

Twenty-two Bus Lines and 10 Air Routes Add to Growing Network of Transport—Projects Call for 2495 Rail Miles in 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchoukuo—Including recently completed lines, the Manchoukuo state railways now total more than 4000 kilometers, or 2500 miles. Another 1000 kilometers, or 625 miles, are owned and operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company and several private concerns.

Twenty-two bus lines, totaling 8592 kilometers, 5370 miles, are operated by the State Railways management. Nongovernmental bus routes number 22, embracing 2451 kilometers, 1530 miles.

Ten air routes over the country were operated on schedule during the year, covering 4500 kilometers, 2812 miles.

With the completion of two new railway lines, a total of 441 kilometers has recently been added to Manchoukuo's rapidly expanding railroad system. One of the new lines is the first railroad to be built in Jehol Province. It runs a distance of 156 kilometers from Kowpeiyingtze to Lingyuan and eventually will be extended the remaining 150 kilometers across to Chengtefu, the provincial capital.

Of immense strategic importance, the second line just completed is at the northernmost extremity of the Manchoukuo railway network. It stretches a distance of 285 kilometers from Peian, at the junction of railroads coming from Harbin and Tsitsihar, northward to the port of Heiho on the Amur River opposite the Soviet town of Blagovstschensk.

The building of this line has been watched with apprehension by the Russians because it puts Harbin in direct touch with the Soviet frontier. Since it traverses the principal soya bean belt in North Manchuria the line will be of great commercial as well as strategic importance.

In continuation of its railroad building program, which calls for the construction of 4000 kilometers, or 2495 miles, within a period of 10 years, the Manchoukuo Government has allotted a sum of 40,000,000 Manchoukuo juan, about $12,000,000, for the completion of three more new lines, totaling approximately 400 kilometers.

The first is an extension of 183 kilometers north and west from Mutanshan toward the point on the Siberian frontier where the Soviet-owned Ussuri railroad sweeps down from the north to connect with Vladivostok. This will open up for agricultural and other forms of development new territory which hitherto has lacked adequate transportation facilities.

It is expected that completion of the line also will enable the Manchoukuo authorities to suppress the bandits who have been using this inaccessible territory as a base from which to raid more settled regions. The contractors expect to finish their work in July, 1935.

A second railroad will run eastward from the important junction of Ssupingkai to connect with the Mukden-Kirin line. It is designed to facilitate supplementary transportation schemes between Manchuria and Korea.

The third railway will start from Solun, at the western end of the Taoan-Solun railway, and send out a great feeder toward Mongolia. Crossing the great Khinghan mountain range, it will extend a total of 340 kilometers from the Taoan terminus to the famous hot springs at Hulang Arshan which were patronized for centuries by Mongol and Manchu emperors. A three-kilometer tunnel will be one of the problems facing the engineers in charge of construction.

Teachers and Students Continue Cuban Strike

HAVANA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Havana's schools still lacked teachers and students today as the strike against various conditions in the educational system continued. From the teachers came demands for $100 a month as minimum pay and 5000 new classrooms. Normal and high school students sought more and better free meals and more free school materials.

Demanding freedom from the "yoke of Yankee imperialism," university students asserted they would fight against the "control of Cuba, economically and politically," by United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery.

South American Presidents Plan To Get Together

At Least Three Will Be Present at Buenos Aires Fiesta Next May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—At least three and possibly more South American presidents are expected to "get together" in Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital, during the "fiesta" week in May when the transandean republic celebrates its 125th anniversary.

Dr. Getulio Vargas, the Brazilian Chief Executive, is a certain guest, because his visit will be in return for that of Gen. Augustin Justo to Rio de Janeiro; but it is also mooted in continental chancelleries that an effort will be made to secure the attendance of Dr. Arturo Alessandri of Chile, thus making an A. B. C. presidential conference to survey the political and economic horizon of South America. The Uruguayan president may also be invited.

While no formal invitations have yet been issued, it is understood that arrangements are being expedited for the meeting of the presidents, for it is almost certain that Dr. Alessandri will make the trip to Buenos Aires if the political situation and parliamentary routine will permit.

The veteran Chilean President, who was one of the first Latin American statesmen to sound the modern note of continental unity in the promotion of political and economic peace, has long entertained the idea of a presidential conference, and it was his suggestion that led to the Mendoza conference between the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers which advocated personal contact between national leaders to solve international problems. It is likely, therefore, that he will make a supreme effort to support his own policy.

First and foremost of the problems that will confront the A. B. C. presidents, if the Buenos Aires conference is realized, is the Chaco war. If a dictated peace should result from the Paraguay-Bolivian conflict, a serious responsibility will immediately devolve upon the leading powers, because their collective declaration on Aug. 3, 1932, expressly stipulated that they would not recognize conquests or territorial transfers resulting from bellicose action.

An examination of diplomatic and editorial opinion on both sides of the Cordillera reveals a unanimous desire that the presidents get together quickly and evolve a common formula to dissolve the clouds of doubt and conjecture which hang over the chancelleries as a result of the recent failures to attract the belligerents to a peace conference. South Americans shudder at the prospect of the war drifting on and finally ending by the attrition and collapse of two peoples.

It is recognized, also, that, in addition to the advantages derived from personal contact, the presidents will have behind them the assurance that the United States Government is disposed to lend its weight and support to any peace proposals which are agreed upon by South American nations. That already is the declared policy of Washington regarding Chaco pacification.

It would be extremely difficult, therefore, for either Paraguay or Bolivia to refuse any peace proposals which were issued by such a conference, because these would necessarily contain an honorable and impartial solution, inasmuch as the presidents represent countries on both South American seaboards—a guarantee for both of the warring nations. It has long been admitted in Geneva as well as Washington that a settlement of the Chaco war depends to a considerable extent on combined peace action by South American countries and especially by Argentina and Chile, guardians of the gateway to the two oceans.

Economic problems would necessarily occupy a secondary though not unimportant place on the agenda of the anticipated conference. These would include the long-pending customs union scheme, which has not made the desired progress of late; inter-American trade agreements on the lines of those concluded between Argentina and Chile and the latter country and Peru; and unified central banking and commercial procedure to facilitate New World recovery. If there is prospect of further progress along these lines settlement will necessarily depend on expert advice. The presidents' principal task will be in the role of continental peacemakers.

Wee Wullie Puffs Prince's Piece on Pipes

Copyright Fox

'Losh, Mon! But That's Awfu' Guid Pipin'!'

That's the Warm Tribute of One Young Kiltie to Another Who Essays the New "Mallorca," a March Which the Prince of Wales Has Somehow Found Time to Compose in Spite of His Official Activities.

Italo-Ethiopian Negotiators Are Near Agreement

Italians' Aim Believed to Be Exploitation of Mineral Wealth

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Feb. 20—The hope is now expressed that a neutral zone is to be established between Italian and Ethiopian forces at Ualual. It is expected that this will enable the incident which has troubled the relations of the two countries since the beginning of December to be liquidated.

The news from Addis Abeba indicated that only small differences of opinion now divide the negotiators as to the preliminary conditions. When these are settled it will be possible to start work on the more serious questions of reparations, apology and frontier delimitation.

Would Abolish Slavery

Although the immediate aims in Ethiopa are confined to negotiating an agreement with Emperor Haile Sellassie to guarantee the frontiers of Italy's colonies in East Africa, the ultimate object is undoubtedly to induce the Emperor to open the doors of his country to a higher degree of civilization by taking some effective steps—under Italian auspices—to abolish slavery and other remnants of barbarism.

Italy's ultimate aim is to obtain the Emperor's consent to permit Italy to develop his country as a market for Italian goods and to exploit its mineral wealth in accordance with the agreement concluded between Italy, France and Britain in 1906, establishing the respective zones of influence of these three powers in Ethiopia.

No sooner had Italy achieved its independence in the latter half of the last century than it turned its eyes toward Africa where its statesmen saw the possibility of finding an outlet for the surplus population and obtaining some of the raw materials which it lacks at home.

Italy's aspirations centered originally in Tunis, which had been provisionally settled by Italians. When France established a protectorate over Tunis in 1881 Italy turned toward the Red Sea.

Seeks Raw Materials

Despite the growth of its colonial empire in the neighborhood of Ethiopia, however, Italy's original object has not yet been achieved. None of Italy's colonies, in fact, are suitable for absorbing large numbers of European settlers, while they are all totally devoid of the raw materials which Italy so sorely needs. The Italians believe—though the fact has never been proved—that Ethiopia contains vast mineral wealth.

The tri-partite treaty of 1906 only gives Italy a zone of interest westward of Addis Abeba and the right to build a railway linking Eritrea and Somaliland. Most of this country is wild and mountainous, inhabited by unruly tribesmen rendering only partial allegiance to the Ethiopian Emperor.

Bitter Fighting in Chaco War

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 20 (AP)—Along the slopes of the Aguarague Range—which in the Guarani Indian tongue means "Hills of Sorrow"—Paraguayan and Bolivian armies last night were battering each other in some of the Chaco war's most bitter fighting."

Prince's New Tune Played in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Wee Wullie's bagpipes are very nearly as large as he is but he can still get more noise out of them than they can out of him. He has to, for Wee Wullie belongs to the Royal Caledonian Schools Pipe Band and this band gave the first public performance of the Prince of Wales' new tune the "Mallorca" in Albert Hall recently. And the Albert Hall is one of the largest places for music in London.

In this picture the pipe major of the band is showing how the "Mallorca" should be played.

It is considered here that the tune is a really British production, written by the Prince of Wales, played on a Scottish instrument, and given its debut performance in an English hall.

British Dominions Need U. S. Support, French Writer Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Interesting possibilities of the attraction of a whole series of countries into the orbit of the United States are seen by André Siegfried, the French historian.

M. Siegfried develops this theory in the current issue of "The Fortnightly," a British monthly review.

"Australia, New Zealand and Canada," M. Siegfried says, "know full well that the strength of their defence against the yellow race does not lie in their own efforts. They must have a protector of the imperial class. England is there, but if she were to fail them, or even weaken, it is to America that they would turn. They already have in the back of their minds the idea that they might require some protection extending beyond politics and the flag, some plan involving both their race and their civilization."

M. Siegfried quotes in this connection a remark made in 1921, on the eve of the Washington Naval Conference, by the then Australian prime minister, Mr. William M. Hughes. "I salute with satisfaction," said Mr. Hughes, "every American warship laid down in the shipyards."

M. Siegfried finds that this attitude is because there is a real affinity among all white peoples in countries touching upon the Pacific Ocean.

M. Siegfried's argument attracts attention in Britain not only as applying to distant parts of the British Empire but also to the United Kingdom itself. This is because what touches the British Commonwealth of Nations anywhere, affects also the center of that system. Like also gravitates to like, and British and United States interests are the same over a very wide range of political, financial, and commercial questions, by no means confined to the Pacific Ocean hemisphere.

German Shipping Combine Planned As Loose Alliance

Hapag-Lloyd Agrees to Halt Competition for 15 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The Hapag-Lloyd Union of shipping interests concluded in 1930 for 50 years, and later reported to be dissolved, was recently turned into a looser alliance for the shorter period of 15 years, from January, 1935.

This union of the two greatest German shipping companies, Hamburg-Amerika and North German Lloyd, will continue to co-operate on the basis laid down five years ago. All unnecessary and hindering competition between the two companies and their two home ports, Hamburg and Bremen, which can ultimately only damage Germany's best interests, is to be eliminated. Henceforth, however, there will be no joint operation of all services and pooling of costs, losses and profits.

Only on the most important lines such as the passenger and freight services to North America and Australia and the freight services to the Pacific coast of Central and South America, Cuba, Mexico and the Far East will there be joint operating services and only the net proceeds from these services will be pooled. The other services will be operated independently and only three ships will be allowed to operate on each service. Should it be necessary because of trade improvement to increase this number of ships, then the other company will have the right to participate.

One result of the new agreement will be the transfer of the recently launched 18,000 ton Hapag liner Potsdam to the North German Lloyd, and to the Hapag of the Hannover, a motor ship now under construction by the North German Lloyd for the freight service to the east coast of South America.

Manchester Factory Provides Schooling For Young Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Continuation schools run by industrial concerns for their employees are being advocated in some quarters here as an alternative to a general raising of the school-leaving age from 14, which is at present being sought.

For 16 years a well-known cotton firm here, Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst Lee, has conducted a continuation school for boy employees up to 18 years of age, and for girl employees up to 17 years of age.

It has been discovered that, having to earn their own living, these boys and girls are far more interested in further educational opportunities, and, moreover, appreciate the break from ordinary work routine during two half days a week when they are "in school."

Managers and works foremen have found these work-cum-school youngsters to be more interested in their work, more skilled and better disciplined. Parents have also noticed an improvement in behavior.

The firm considers itself amply repaid by the rise in the value of the young worker, and this method of continued education, if adopted on a more widespread scale, appears ready-made as an alternative to the securing of a later school-leaving age.

Mrs. Morrow in Mexico; Lindberghs May Go Later

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, widow of the former United States Ambassador and Senator, came to the Mexican capital today by train. She received a warm welcome at the station by Ambassador Josephus Daniels, Foreign Minister Portes Gil, and a group of official representatives of Mexico.

She breakfasted at the United States Embassy, then proceeded directly to her home at Cuernavaca.

Mrs. Morrow said that contrary to previous reports, her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, did not intend to visit Mexico at present.

Kitchen Kinks

Housekeeping Discoveries

How Our Readers Make It, Do It, Fix It, Share It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Removing Lettering From Sacks

To remove printing from flour sacks, I saturated the sack in kerosene and rolled tightly for an hour or more, then washed sack in warm soap suds and rinse. Another way is to wet them in cold water and after washing out some of the flour, rub with a strong soap until well covered, roll up tightly for several hours, after which wash in cold water with more soap. Put to boil in a good suds and the sacks will come out entirely free from lettering and snow white.

Mildew

I have found that mildew can be removed from a garment by wetting the cloth in water and then rubbing on plenty of soap and salt; then hang the garment on the line in the sun and air for a few days.

Scorch

A good way to remove scorch from white goods is to wet the places and hang it up exposed to the sunshine to dry, or you could spread it thickly with paste made of common starch and cold water, and lay in sun. If badly discolored a second application may be necessary. Wash with soap and warm water.

Ink

To remove ink stains I place the article over a bowl, and cover the stain with borax. Then I wet the borax thoroughly with peroxide, using plenty of peroxide, and the stain will almost immediately disappear.

I also use a thin mustard paste to spread over an ink spot and leave it for 24 hours. This takes out the ink and does not injure the most delicate fabric or color.

Grass Stains

To remove grass stains I wash the stained spot in alcohol and rinse in clear, water while stain is fresh, if possible. Another way I remove grass stains is to rub molasses well into the spots, leave for a few minutes, then wash out and launder as usual.

Mud

Mud stains can generally be removed by rubbing the spot with a mixture of equal parts of flour and common salt.

Grease

To remove auto grease or any dark, heavy grease from washable fabric I apply a small piece of butter and rub in well, and then wash with soap and rinse.

Another way is to make a paste of Fuller's earth and turpentine, and rub it on the fabric until the turpentine has evaporated and a white powder produced. This can be brushed off and all grease will have disappeared.

Still another way is to place a piece of blotting paper under the stain and another on top of it; by passing a hot iron over the top blotter most of the grease is absorbed by the paper.

Mrs. L. R. S., California

When Knitting Children's Garments

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A good plan when knitting children's garments is to start from the top and knit down. It will then be possible to lengthen neatly the little sleeves or legs of knickers by undoing the cast-off row and adding more rows.

* * *

Cast off with double thread to make a firmer and stronger edge. Cuffs particularly need this precaution, for as the little hands grow and cuffs become tighter to get over the fist a single thread is apt to break.

* * *

Always knit into the backs of the stitches when casting on, and if it is to be an edge (not a seam) use double wool.

* * *

If the garment is a double-breasted coat, make buttonholes and stitch on buttons so that it can be fastened over either way. The front may soil slightly but by buttoning the coat over on the other side it will not be necessary to wash the woolly so often.

* * *

The seats of small knickers can be reinforced by using the same method as for reinforcing sock or stocking heels. That is, to have a second thread which should be carried along the back of the work and looped under the working wool in every other stitch. The second thread will then be quite invisible on the right side of the knitting but will be as strong as double wool and less clumsy.

(Miss) A. P.

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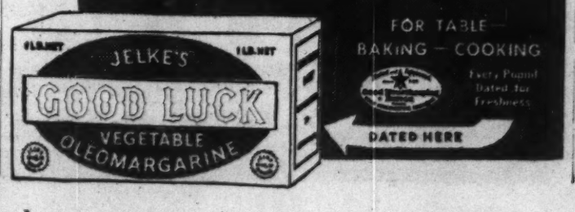

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Wields the Movie Shears to Shape Local Patterns

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Librarian Who Sold Scenarios

And Ends Up as Censor Contact Officer for Fox Films

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE century had turned, nineteen-gore skirts were retreating before the onward march of the sheath and the slit, the trim sailor had given way to the floppy "Merry Widow," and Hettie Gray Baker was handing out books in the Hartford County Law Library. People still put on Welsbach gas mantels with great care, settling the porous cone over the jet and then setting fire to its asbestos sheeting which went up in a grand blaze while they watched anxiously to see if it would crumple into nothing or stand there bravely waiting to serve as illumination. Here and there, too, in a few empty stores, people were putting up those flickering lanterns and hanging screens on which to show what they called moving pictures. So it was that somebody told Hettie Gray Baker that companies paid $10 each for scenarios.

Between hunting for volumes on jurisprudence for hurrying lawyers, Miss Baker began to dream. Those were the one-reel days. A scenario couldn't be very long. Miss Baker told herself that to turn out four scenarios a month should be no great trick at all. Four times $10 would be $40. Really, the only trouble would be to think up ways to spend such munificence.

Miss Baker went to work. There were no movie rights in those days belonging to anyone. A law librarian could dip into Tolstoy or Ouida, could borrow from Tennyson and Longfellow, could have grabbed "Great Expectations" or "Little Women."

Old Order Changeth

No one could have thought that the day would come when an author would collect $50,000 just for the rights to his own work. Why, authors should be pleased and flattered to get the advertisement that filming their books would bring to them!

In fact, most authors were. It was only when Miss Baker was so quixotic as to write Rider Haggard and tell him that she was planning to use "She" that she was brought up short by an extortionate demand from the author for one half the profits.

Reasoning that $5 would not mean much, either to Mr. Haggard or herself, Miss Baker promptly abandoned "She" and instead used a well-known poem which she sold to the films under the title of "Irony of Fate."

Not that Miss Baker was by any means realizing her ambition to make $40 a month. In fact she wrote scenarios between handing out books for six months before she sold even one, and she also handed out books and wrote scenarios between times for another six months before she sold another. After that, though, success came rapidly. In really no time at all Miss Baker had the whole sum of $500 saved up.

Then came another important decision. With $500 Miss Baker could see Paris and London and Rome. She could ride down Unter den Linden and through the Bois de Boulogne. She could see pictures and statues and picturesque people. On the other hand, of course, she could go out to California. People already were talking about the climate of California. And if she went to California she could see this new industry of the movies.

Miss Hettie Gray Baker, Censor Contact Officer for Fox Films.

California and the movies won. Miss Baker, instead of taking a ship and going East, got on a train and went West. Before she left for Hollywood, Miss Baker had the forethought to ask the editor of Theater Magazine for a roving commission. Fortified by his promise to buy any good stories she might find, Miss Baker descended on the studios. No trouble then to get on the lots and watch stars and directors at work. The representative of Theater Magazine was welcome everywhere.

She saw everything. She made friends with Hobard Bosworth, then at the height of his career. And she watched Selig buying such manuscripts as "Garden of Allah" and "Servant in the House." Silly as it seemed then, to pay authors for their own work, the opportunity to resell those manuscripts at huge profits later meant a great deal to that producer.

Miss Baker liked California and she liked the movies. It was with something of regret that she returned to Hartford and the handing out of law books. She sighed, put her trunk in the Hartford attic, and told her family she guessed she would stay home for a long time. Six weeks later she was back on the coast as scenario writer for the Bosworth company, and neither Hartford nor the Hartford County Law Library has seen Miss Baker much since then.

Went Up With It

It all happened very rapidly and so far as Miss Baker was concerned it was quite unplanned. Which is why today the only woman contact officer with the censors in the entire movie industry disclaims credit for her achievements and says that she "was just caught in a rowboat over a water spout and naturally went up with it."

She saw the films go from one reel to four reels, when the exhibitors wondered whether they would better show the entire picture at one sitting or divide the reels between the performances of two days. Four reels seemed long then, but now at a single sitting an audience crams down two eight-reel "features," although few people would care to read two such dissimilar books on the same evening. And what with "shorts" and announcements the evening's program, these days, lengthens out to 20 reels.

In 1913 Miss Baker was scenario editor for Bosworth. From there she went to "Fine Arts." Later she was taken by "Fox," then a new company. Her first work for Fox was to give the final polish to a prison film called "The Honor System." Back in New York City Mr. Fox, struggling with the first "million-dollar film" showing Annette Kellerman in "Daughter of the Gods," recognized new work in "The Honor System," and he telegraphed his coast manager to "send the new film editor to New York. I want him to work on 'Daughter of the Gods.'"

Expecting a man, Mr. Fox was more than a little perturbed when Hettie Gray Baker, "the new film editor," walked into his office. But he did need help and undoubtedly she had done good work. So he let her try her hand and for years she was his "right-hand man" in the cutting and editing room.

Miss Baker liked that job, for, as she says, "cutting is a fascinating thing to do, with every scene a challenge. It takes almost as much skill to know when to leave a picture alone as to know when to cut it."

Other persons have shown much appreciation for her cutting, but the stars never. Miss Baker says that her biography was spoken in one sentence by one of them, who introduced her as "Miss Baker who cuts all my close-ups."

After Sound Came In

Sound put an end to the kind of cutting that used to be in vogue. In the old days a film editor could do almost anything with a picture, even to pulling out the middle and making it the climax. But now the editing in large measure must take place while the film is being made because of the difficulties of cutting the sound tracks. So Miss Baker has slipped into being censor contact officer for the Fox films, dealing with seven state commissions and any number of voluntary groups.

"In the trade" Miss Baker has a great reputation for the witty remarks—sometimes spoken, sometimes by wire—she makes to the various censor groups, remarks which sometimes result in leaving in contested bits. But even Miss Baker does not try to wheedle the Pennsylvania censors into leaving in ejaculations. She knows, too, that Kansas won't allow a woman smoking or anyone drinking in a film, and was not surprised when the censors there cut out a London street scene because liquor advertisements could be seen on the boardings. The Province of Quebec used not to allow divorce and the New York censors are strict against nudity.

"It is surprising how much disagreement there can be in the interpretation of state laws," said Miss Baker, adding, "In all the 10 years I have done this work only once have I known all the censorship boards to agree on a cut."

Her own line of work is perhaps as restricted as any profession in the United States, since each production company has but one censor contact officer and only six or seven of the companies have even one.

Opportunities in This Field

But from her close knowledge of every angle of motion picture production Miss Baker believes that there are many more opportunities for women than women are yet filling.

A secretary's job is a good entrance to the industry, she believes, and the secretary would do well to have her eye on the job of script girl, who sits next to the director and makes notes on every foot of film taken. In the old days, says Miss Baker, they always were making mistakes due to the lack of checking up. For this checking, the script girl now is responsible. She remembers once a picture was shown in which the actor left his house in white flannels and sport shirt for a summer house a few feet away. The summer house sequence evidently was taken some days later when the actor was in other clothes with the result that the film flickered along showing the actor leaving the house in summer clothes, and entering the summer house on a supposedly non-stop journey, wearing a business suit of dark colors.

Then too Miss Baker cannot understand why more women have not gone in for camera work. "I don't know of one," she said, "although there may be some. Why shouldn't there be? Furthermore, camera men are awfully well paid."

One thing Miss Baker is awfully down on. She doesn't like actors from Broadway going to Hollywood as though they were on slumming parties, looking down on motion picture players as though they were uneducated and uncultured. Miss Baker's own hobby is collecting book plates and when she asked a well known actor for his during a Hollywood stay, he replied, "I didn't bring one. I thought that I wouldn't need them here."

Miss Baker told the story with a shake of the head and the final words, "Hollywood people have beautiful book plates. Charlie Chaplin even has two, one of them with no name on it at all, and showing just the empty clothes and cane of that wistful little character which would be recognized anywhere in all the world."

This is the third article of the series, "Women Who Help Make the Movies."

Courtesy of Burdines

Left—Bright Blues and Reds Predominate in This Silk Crepe Dress With Separate Jacket. Right—Pink Net, Delightfully Youthful and Feminine With Its Frilly Ruffles.

Southern Fashions on Parade

Spring and Summer Trends Forecast at Miami Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach, Fla.

WHAT the well-dressed man, woman and child will wear at smart winter resorts now, and at spring and summer resorts later, was disclosed at the Seventh Annual Sunshine Fashion Show held in the palm garden of the Roney Plaza Hotel.

Down the curving stairs of an amphitheater built for the occasion against the ocean side of the garden, dozens of models of all ages of both sexes paraded to the long runway leading among the palms of the extensive grounds, as Miss Ethyl Marshall, noted fashion authority, explained details.

Freaky styles were out of the picture this year, simple elegance seeming to have replaced the bizarre effects so often launched at fashion shows. Skirts for general wear, an inch or more shorter than last year; extensive use of linen and cotton materials in new weaves for street and sports wear; the growing importance of capes for all occasions as a substitute for the ubiquitous coat or jacket as a part of every costume, were high points of interest.

Beach clothes, always an important feature of resort styles, showed a development of the beach dress to a marked position. Ensembles of long skirts with jackets or capes of the new spongy cottons or shantung linen, monks coats with hood to match bathing suits, linen swim suits with jersey underlining, were plentifully displayed for lovers of the sandy shore. Designs for beach dresses were copied from the Seminole's colorful Everglades costumes, which vied with those that originated in Tahiti.

The bifurcated skirt has been adapted to various activities since its growing popularity due to bicycle riding, and the bellows back jacket, borrowed from the men's coat, is another feature of sports clothes.

The dressy spectator's sports ensemble continues to be the "pièce de résistance" of the resort wardrobe. Suitable for practically every occasion, these costumes show a new elegance this season with much use of fox fur as trimming, either in white or dark, or dyed to match the popular colors which are aqua marine, dusty pink, jade green and yellow. But all white, or white with touches of bright color supplied by scarf, belt, or gay costume jewelry, is good form. Velveteen jackets that match the spectators' sport suits are of new importance. Geranium red is also a new color forging to the front.

Prints, in gay flower patterns, were striking among the evening gowns shown. Fluffy ruffle frocks with frilly capes to match, rubbed shoulders with severely tailored evening models of lace and satin. Printed slipper satin imitating taffeta in stiffness seems peculiarly adapted to the severe tailored mode of evening gown, especially when the design is one of the new dark, rich flower prints.

Organdie and other fine cottons find a place among the evening materials, and separate evening capes of organdie are of ingenious simplicity.

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from LITTLE LETTERS TO MRS. KNOX

"I must also express my appreciation of the new style packet (four envelopes to the box). It simplifies matters a lot."

Mrs. M. Boshell, New York City

A constant reader of the Monitor, Mrs. Boshell, was good enough to write us the above letter. The many other readers of the Monitor who also use Knox Gelatine know that each envelope makes a delicious salad or dessert serving six people . . . but that it takes a whole package of "factory-flavored" gelatin to make one dish. However, we always endeavor to keep Knox advertising free from exaggerated statements. If you will try one of the recipes you find in the Knox package and do not agree that it tastes more delicious than any dish you ever prepared with a "factory-flavored" gelatin, write us and your money will be refunded immediately. Also for FREE recipe books totaling 117 pages, write Knox Gelatine, 800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

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Townwear Twill, A FULLER-FIT FABRIC Sanforized Shrunk

Blouse and shorts combination of Townwear Twill in Nassau plaid. Lastex shirring at waistline. Skirt with lastex shirred waistline. Buttons all the way down front. Blue, red, tan. 12-20. 5.95.

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Indoor Tennis Favorites Win In Round Two

Jane Sharp of California, Forced to Extra Games —Doubles Start

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The favorites came through yesterday in the women's United States indoor lawn tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory without exception and with ease. Not a match in the singles required more than two sets, and in most cases by overwhelming margins. The doubles were slightly more fought, but the favorites again won in straight sets.

The only case in which there was a real battle in the singles was between Jane Sharp, the Californian, who had been playing under a handicap all week, and Mrs. J. V. Cremonian, of the home club, in which Miss Sharp was carried to extra games in the first set to win at 7—5, 6—2.

Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin, the French entrant, showed her finest skill in winning from Mrs. LeRoy Campbell, also originally from France, requiring only 22 minutes to win at 6—0, 6—0. She allowed her opponent only 15 points, all on her errors, and there were no deuce games.

The doubles was brought up to the semifinals, with the four seeded teams, Dorothy B. Andrus and Mme. Henrotin, Norma Taubele and Miss Sharp, the defending champions, M. Millicent Hirsh and Hilda Beehm of Malden, Mass., and Helen Pedersen and Mary McGusty, the survivors. Miss Boehm also came through in the singles, being the only survivor from Greater Boston left in the tournament. The summaries:

United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—Second Round

Dorothy B. Andrus, New York, defeated Mrs. Frederic R. Harris, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Hilda Boehm, Malden, Mass., defeated Ruth Leo, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Mrs. V. Cremonin, New York, 7—5, 6—2.

Helen Bernhard, New York, won from Mrs. M. C. Fullen, New York, by default.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Elena L. Ciccone, Newton, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Louise Hediund, Watertown, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mary McGusty, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin, France, defeated Mrs. LeRoy Campbell, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Doubles—First Round

C. Esther Edwards and Suzanne Arguimbau defeated Lois B. Kempe and Mrs. J. M. Bolt, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6.

Miss Pedersen and Miss McGusty defeated Mrs. Guy Bostwick and Miss Lee, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Fullen and Mrs. Gabrielle La Prade defeated Miss Bernhard and Miss Ciccone, 3—6, 6—1, 11—9.

Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin defeated Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Frank Lafforgue, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Harris and Ludmilla Iznard defeated Gertrude Dwyer and Martha Havemeyer, 6—3, 6—1.

Hilda Boehm and Miss Hirsh defeated Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor and Mrs. J. V. Kaltenborn, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

Miss Sharp and Miss Taubele defeated Miss Edwards and Miss Arguimbau, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Pedersen and Miss McGusty defeated Mrs. Fullen and Mrs. LaPrade, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin defeated Mrs. Harris and Miss Iznard, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Hirsh and Hilda Boehm defeated Mrs. T. G. Frederich and Bertha Smidt, 6—1, 6—2.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

No New Deal in College Football

FOR the first time in years college football will be played under the same rules next year as prevailed in the previous year. The National Collegiate Football Rules Committee held its annual meeting over the past week end and Monday afternoon made the announcement that there were only three minor changes to be noted. These three changes mentioned in Secretary William S. Langford's announcement to the press were a modification of the so-called "dead ball" rule, an exception to the general rule under which fouls committed by both teams offset each other and a clarification of the rule on interchanging of linemen and backs. Some alterations were also made in punctuation and the rewording of some of the rules for clarification purposes only.

When Is a Ball Dead?

The rule relating to a dead ball is the only one which can in any way change the game from the viewpoint of the spectator, and, so far as we can see, in itself, it really has no apparent effect on the present rules. This modification says that a ball carrier who is still on his feet, even though held by an opponent, will be permitted to run, pass or kick until the whistle blows. We had always supposed that this was possible in the past, as it was our understanding that the ball was not dead until the whistle had blown. The only effect this change can have, therefore, so far as we see it is to get the referee to be a little slower in blowing the whistle. In other words, it is putting it right up to the referee to decide whether he should stop a play or not. There is no question but what the whistle has been blown too soon in more than one instance in the past; but in case the referee takes the hint from this change and refrains from stopping the play because there is possibility of the player making a further gain, we wonder what effect it may have on the number of casualties in football. The prevention of casualties was, if we remember correctly, largely responsible for getting the referee to blow his whistle just as soon as the forward progress of the ball had stopped. It looks to me as if this would lead coaches to instruct their players to see that an opposing player is downed and downed properly, with the result that casualties will be increased. Also that the referee is pretty sure to be subjected more than ever to criticism for blowing too soon by one side or not blowing soon enough by the other.

The Other Changes

So far as the other changes are concerned, they never will be noticed by the spectators. The rule which will permit the captain of the kicking team to refuse a personal foul committed by an opposing team on a punted ball illegally touched, thus giving the ball to the receiving team at the point where it was illegally touched, will serve to prevent the defending side from deliberately committing a personal foul in a case where a "coffin corner" kick would be nullified and is well worthwhile. There are, of course, some followers of the game who wish that other changes had been made; but we know that the rules committee has given a lot of serious consideration to every proposition that was put up to it, and that, after due deliberation, it believes the 1934 rules are deserving of another trial.

Hugo Castello Winner Of Junior Foils Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Hugo Castello of New York University is the national junior foils champion of the United States. He won the title yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club being close to elimination in the first round, by making a clean sweep of his six bouts in the final strip of eight.

Five representatives of other divisions of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, in addition to the eight qualifiers from the New York division, appeared for the final test and were first divided into two strips, with four surviving for the round-robin final. On the first strip Benjamin S. Faber, University Fencers, with a clean sweep of four bouts, Maurice Grasson, Yale University, Ralph G. Marson, New York A. C., all led Castello, who won only two of his five bouts. On the second, Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers, and Dale G. Robinson, Greco Fencing Club, tied with four out of five victories with Emil J. Goldstein, College of the City of New York, third, and Fred Kornfeld, New York University, qualifying over Philip Viscidi, the other Yale representative, with three-to-three each by 20 touches to 24, against him.

In the final Castello won six straight bouts, making his last unnecessary. Second and third places were settled by touches with Goldstein and de Capriles tied with five victories and two defeats each. But de Capriles was touched only 21 times, to 29 against Goldstein, and took second place, with Goldstein third.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	4	13	117	106	46
Boston	20	4	14	97	90	44
Chicago	19	4	14	81	65	42
Detroit	11	7	19	86	92	29

Canadian Division

Toronto	24	4	12	120	90	52
Montreal	20	2	15	99	70	42
Canadiens	14	5	16	75	94	33
Americans	10	8	19	79	104	28
St. Louis	8	6	25	68	111	22

Results Feb. 19

Boston 3, Canadiens 1.
Rangers 2, St. Louis 1.
Toronto 3, Montreal 1.

Ribbon Event Of College Tennis At Evanston, Ill.

Northwestern Selected as 1935 Intercollegiate Meet Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 20 — Paul Bennett, Northwestern University tennis coach, who has contributed much in the last five years toward developing the sport in college circles, realized an ambition of long standing when he succeeded in persuading the United States Lawn Tennis Association to hold the National Intercollegiate Meet, blue ribbon event of the college tennis year, on the Northwestern University courts in Evanston. The date is June 24 to 30.

This tournament which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year, has never been held west of the Alleghany Mountains. It has been an exclusive eastern sports feature and, until Bennett stepped in with his proposal to bring the elite of the collegiate tennis world to the Middle West, U. S. L. T. A. officials were content each year to award the event to some college or club along the Atlantic seaboard.

Last summer C. Gene Mako of Southern California defeated Gilbert A. Hunt, Massachusetts Institute of Technology star, on the grass courts of the Merion Cricket Club in Haverford, Penna., to capture the intercollegiate singles championship. The past year, however, the United States Lawn Tennis Association, drawing its conclusions from a survey of clay courts made in the East, voted to transfer the meet from grass, upon which it had always been contested, to the courts of clay.

The placing of the meet on clay was the pivotal point around which Bennett swung the event from the Atlantic seaboard to the Middle West. The Purple mentor has built up Northwestern's tennis facilities to a point where the Evanston institution has the finest college plant of this kind in the United States.

Perry Jones, secretary of the California Tennis Association and one of the most influential of the U. S. L. T. A. officials, recently inspected the North Shore courts and enthusiastically stated that "Northwestern has the ideal facilities for conducting the national intercollegiate tennis meet."

Bennett, a member of the 1921 Canadian Davis Cup team, believes that no spot in the country is as well located for such a meet as is Evanston. "The location is perfect and we feel that because of this there will be a great deal more national interest in the event," the Wildcat tennis coach points out.

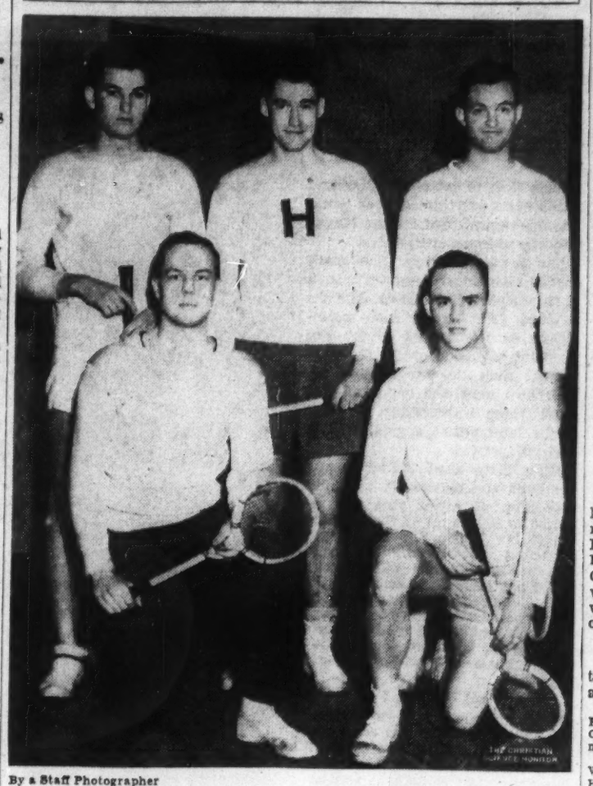
Dartmouth Nine Reports

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 20 (AP)—Twenty Dartmouth battery candidates reported to Jeff Tesreau yesterday when the Indians' baseball coach started whipping his 1935 team into shape for the longest schedule in many years. A spring trip in early April will precede the Eastern Intercollegiate League competition and give the Indians their first chance in many years to practice outdoors before their initial league contest. The loss of Robert J. Miller '34, sole pitching mainstay last season, will seriously handicap the team this season for only a few of the candidates have any intercollegiate experience.

Colby Takes State Title

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP)—Defeating Bates College, 3 to 1, here last night, Colby's White Mules won their second successive state hockey title. The game brought Colby's season to an end with a record of seven victories, a tie, and one defeat. The Mules, with nearly a veteran aggregation, did not lose a game against Bates or Bowdoin in state series play. The only defeat came at the hands of Yale last week. Last year the Mules gathered in a state crown and the year before wound up their season in a tie with Bates for the title.

Bay State Champions



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard's Class A Squash Racquets Team

Left to Right (Kneeling)—Huntington Thom '35 and Stanley G. Haskins '35; (Standing) Richard W. Gilder '36, Germaine G. Glidden '36, and E. Rotan Sargent '36.

Harvard University Wins Sixth Class A Squash Racquets Title

Massachusetts Squash Racquets Class A Team Champions

	Won	Lost	P C
1915—Harvard Club	17	3	.850
1916—Tennis and Racquet	18	2	.900
1917—Harvard Club	22	3	.880
1919—Boston A. A.	9	3	.750
1920—Harvard Club	18	2	.900
1921—Harvard Club	19	6	.760
1922—Union Boat Club	21	7	.767
1923—Union Boat Club	16	9	.640
1924—Harvard University	25	5	.833
1925—Harvard University	23	2	.920
1926—Harvard University	13	2	.867
1927—Harvard University	16	4	.800
1928—Boston A. A.	20	5	.800
1929—Harvard Club	17	8	.680
1930—Union Boat Club	24	11	.636
1931—Harvard University	23	7	.767
1932—Harvard Club Reds	21	9	.700
1933—Harvard Club	31	4	.886
1934—Boston A. A.	29	6	.829
1935—*Harvard University	28	12	.700

*Won Playoff against Union Boat Club.

For the sixth time since competition started back in 1915, a Harvard University team has won the Class A interclub championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. Its other victories were scored in 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1931. Since 1915, Tennis & Racquet Club, Union Boat Club and Harvard Club of Boston have won one or more Class A championships, with Harvard Club leading them all with seven titles.

Playoff on Neutral Courts

The 1935 championship was decided yesterday afternoon when Harvard defeated the Union Boat Club team at the Boston Athletic Association, 3 to 2, in the final playoff for the title. Harvard and Union Boat Club finished the regular schedule in a tie for first place on Feb. 7. The teams requested two playoff matches on neutral courts. The first playoff contest resulted in a 4-to-1 victory for Harvard at the Harvard Club courts, Feb. 14.

Third-place honors at the end of the regular schedule went to Boston Athletic Association, champions last season. The B. A. A. team won 20 individual matches and lost 10 for a percentage of .667 as compared with Harvard University's 28 victories and 12 defeats for a percentage of .700 and Union Boat Club's 24 victories and 16 defeats for a .600 percentage.

The champion Harvard team won four and lost two of its matches during the regular schedule. Three of the four victories were won by 4-to-1 scores, against Harvard Graduates, Harvard Club and Walkover Club. The Crimson racketers scored a clean sweep over Lincoln's Inn. Before that one-sided victory, Boston A. A. and the Union boatmen beat Harvard by 3-to-2 scores.

Ware Undefeated

J. L. Ware of the Union Boat Club played in five matches and won all of them. Germaine G. Glidden of Englewood, N. J., Harvard junior, also went through the regular playing schedule without defeat, winning six matches. In the playoffs he won one and lost one. Richard V. Wakeman, Union Boat Club's No. 1 player, beat Glidden yesterday in the last playoff match, 15—7, 10—15, 15—13, 15—11.

E. Rotan Sargent of Haverford, Penna., another Harvard junior, equaled Glidden's record by winning seven matches and losing one for an .875 percentage. It is interesting to record that Sargent's lone defeat also came from the racket of Dick Wakeman. Sargent lost to the Union Boat Club star on Jan. 31. The scores: 15—12, 15—13, 18—15.

The three other Harvard team members were Stanley G. Haskins '35 of New York, Richard W. Gilder '36, also of New York, and Huntington Thom '35 of Washington. Gilder won five matches and lost three; Haskins won five and lost three, and Thom broke even, winning four and losing four. Haskins and Thom will be the only players of the championship team lost to Harvard when next season rolls around.

The team scores of all the matches, including playoffs, follow:

Dec. 6, 1934

Union B. C. 3, Boston A. A. 2.
Harvard Grads 3, Lincoln's Inn 2.
Harvard Club 5, Walkover 0.

Dec. 13, 1934

Boston A. A. 5, Walkover 0.
Harvard 4, Harvard Grads 1.
Harvard Club 3, Union B. C. 2.

Jan. 10, 1935

Harvard 4, Harvard Club 1.
Boston A. A. 3, Harvard Grads 2.
Union B. C. 4, Lincoln's Inn 1.

Jan. 17, 1935

Harvard 4, Walkover 1.
Boston A. A. 4, Lincoln's Inn 1.
Harvard Club 4, Harvard Grads 1.

Jan. 24, 1935

Boston A. A. 3, Harvard 2.
Union B. C. 4, Harvard Grads 1.
Lincoln's Inn 3, Walkover 2.

Jan. 31, 1935

Harvard Club 4, Lincoln's Inn 1.
Union B. C. 3, Harvard 2.
Harvard Grads 4, Walkover 1.

Feb. 7, 1935

Union B. C. 5, Walkover 0.

Tigers Won Pennant So Pilot Buys Shoes

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 20

"BOOTS! Boots! Boots!" has become the glum refrain of Mickey Cochrane, manager of the Detroit Tigers.

Last summer, while the Tigers were fighting their way to the American League championship and finding the going tough, Cochrane cracked loose with a promise to buy every member of the squad shoes if they won the pennant.

It wasn't recorded whether that offer turned the trick, but the Tigers did win the pennant and yesterday Manager Cochrane was arranging to pay off—20 pairs of shoes at $16.50 a pair!

Harvard 5, Lincoln's Inn 0.
Boston A. A. 3, Harvard Club 2.

First Playoff, Feb. 14, 1935

Harvard 4, U. B. C. 1, at Harvard Club.

Second Playoff, Feb. 19, 1935

Harvard 3, Union B. C. 2, at Boston A. A.

Forty-three players, nine less than last season, took part in the Class A race. Three of the group, Warren Delano, Leonard Wheeler and J. C. Reuter were drafted by Union Boat Club for the two playoff matches when H. S. Howes and J. L. Ware were unable to compete. Wheeler is captain of the Class B team.

Team Members

The representatives of the seven teams in the first-division race were as follows:

Harvard University—G. G. Glidden '36, E. R. Sargent '36, S. G. Haskins '35, R. W. Gilder '36 and Huntington Thom '35, Stillman P. Williams, manager.

Union Boat Club—Richard V. Wakeman, W. C. Bowditch, Harry K. Cross, captain; H. S. Howes, William F. Howe Jr., J. L. Ware, Warren Delano, Leonard Wheeler, and J. C. Reuter.

Boston Athletic Association—Walter S. Hardie, William H. Rice Jr., Ralph E. Stuart, captain; Malcolm D. Clarke, W. W. Holden and H. G. Ditmars.

Harvard Club of Boston—Thomas E. Jansen Jr., captain; A. M. Sonnabend, Gifford Stewart, John G. Cornish and A. L. Devens Jr.

Harvard Graduates — Donald J. Meiklejohn, captain; L. H. Olmsted, P. I. Carpenter, J. R. Fletcher, S. E. Davenport 3d, F. Young.

Walkover Club—Lawrence E. Allen, captain; W. E. Keith, C. R. Peterson, F. H. Hovey Jr. and F. A. Parmenter.

Lincoln's Inn Society—John M. Hall, captain; A. J. Black, C. T. Barnes, W. V. Hodges, W. M. Smith Jr., C. W. Cooper and A. Cox.

The individual record of every player in the Class A interclub series follows:

	W	L	P C
J. L. Ware, Union B. C.	5	0	1.000
W. W. Holden, Boston A. A.	4	0	1.000
H. S. Howes, Union B. C.	3	0	1.000
Warren Delano, Union B. C.	1	0	1.000
G. G. Glidden, Harvard	7	1	.875
E. R. Sargent, Harvard	7	1	.875
A. M. Sonnabend, Harvard Club	5	1	.833
J. M. Hall, Lincoln's Inn	5	1	.833
W. F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club	3	1	.750
T. E. Jansen Jr., Harvard Club	4	2	.667
J. G. Cornish, Harvard Club	4	2	.667
W. S. Hardie, Boston A. A.	4	2	.667
R. E. Stuart, Boston A. A.	4	2	.667
M. D. Clarke, Boston A. A.	4	2	.667
D. J. Meikeljohn, Harvard Grads	4	2	.667
F. I. Carpenter, Harvard Grads	4	2	.667
R. W. Gilder, Harvard	5	3	.625
S. G. Haskins, Harvard	5	3	.625
H. K. Cross, Union B. C.	5	3	.625
W. H. Rice Jr. Boston A. A.	3	3	.500
Gifford Stuart, Harvard Club	3	3	.500
A. L. Devens Jr., Harvard Club	3	3	.500
H. G. Ditmars, Boston A. A.	1	1	.500
R. V. Wakeman, Union B. C.	4	4	.500
W. C. Bowditch, Union B. C.	3	5	.375
Huntington Thom, Harvard	4	4	.500
L. H. Olmsted, Harvard Grads	2	4	.333
A. J. Black, Lincoln's Inn	3	4	.333
L. E. Allen, Walkover Club	2	4	.333
J. R. Fletcher, Harvard Grads	1	4	.200
S. E. Davenport 3d., Harvard Gr	1	5	.167
C. R. Peterson, Walkover Club	1	5	.167
F. H. Hovey Jr., Walkover Club	1	5	.167
W. M. Smith Jr., Lincoln's Inn	1	5	.167
J. C. Reuter, Union B. C.	0	1	.000
C. W. Cooper, Lincoln's Inn	0	1	.000
F. Young, Harvard Grads	0	1	.000
Leonard Wheeler, Union B. C.	0	2	.000
A. Cox, Lincoln's Inn	0	3	.000
W. V. Hodges, Lincoln's Inn	0	3	.000
C. T. Barnes, Lincoln's Inn	0	5	.000
F. A. Parmenter, Walkover Club	0	5	.000
W. E. Keith, Walkover Club	0	6	.000

College Hockey Result

Colby 3, Bates 1.

College Basketball Results

Akron 38, Mount Union 27.
Albion 23, Kalamazoo 16.
Appalachian 50, Milligan 48.
Augustana 38; Huron 29.
Baldwin-Wallace 44, Ashland 17.
Brown 47, Colgate 43.
Capital 33, Kenyon 23.
Carnegie Tech 40, Wash. & Jeff. 31.
Central 38; Missouri Valley 34.
Davis-Elkins 48, Concord 46.
Hastings 51, York 18.
Heidelberg 39, John Carroll 37.
Idaho 19, Washington 16.
Illinois C. 34; Carthage 33.
Illinois Wesleyan 42, Eureka 17.
Jamestown 52, Dickinson Normal 28.
Lowell T. S. 60, American I. C. 31.
Milliken 58; Bradley 17.
Mississippi C. 39; Southwestern 33.
Nebraska Wesleyan 41, Doane 21.
North Carolina 37, N. C. State 35.
North Central 26, Lake Forest 23.
Ohio Northern 56, Bowling Green 49.
Ohio Wesleyan 45, Wittenberg 26.
Omaha 45, Iowa State Teachers 31.
Penn 33; Simpson 30.
Providence 52, Holy Cross 24.
Rice 33, Texas A. & M. 23.
Rochester J. 36; Luther 20.
St. John's 25; Johns Hopkins 19.
St. John's (Minn.) 23; St. Thomas 23.
St. Louis 50, Missouri Mines 36.
St. Olaf 25; St. Mary's (Winona) 21.
Toledo 48, Toledo St. John's 26.
Trinity 32, Wesleyan 24.
Valley City Teachers 58, Minot 22.
Vermont 33, St. Michaels 21.
Villanova 32, Penn A. C. 29.
Washburn 43, Washington (St. Louis) 30.
Westchester T. 28; Delaware 22.
Wichita 36, Pittsburgh S. T. 36.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	13	105	81	38
Buffalo	17	4	15	95	80	34
London	17	3	14	77	88	34
Cleveland	16	0	16	80	87	32
Syracuse	15	2	16	89	89	30
Windsor	12	8	20	72	93	24

Results Feb. 19

Detroit 2, Windsor 0.
London 7, Buffalo 4.

Standard Gas Electric Output

Electric output of Standard Gas & Electric Company for the week ended Feb. 16 totaled 84,694,793 kilowatt hours, an increase of 3.6 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sporting Around the Hub

IN THE final playoff yesterday at the Boston A. A. courts for the Class A interclub championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, Harvard University was returned the winner over Union Boat Club by a 3-to-2 score. The first playoff between these two, last week, resulted in a 4-to-1 victory for Harvard. The biggest upset yesterday was the defeat of Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard, New England open champion, at the hands of Richard V. Wakeman. Glidden had a clean record in interclub matches before he met Wakeman. The other two winners for Harvard yesterday were E. Rotan Sargent, Massachusetts champion, and Huntington Thom. Harry K. Cross was the other Union B. C. winner yesterday. A review of the Class A series appears elsewhere on this page.

♪ ♪ ♪

President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University has received a report from the Student Athletic Council requesting that Dean Frederick Rand Rogers, dean of student health, physical education and athletics, and Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics, be relieved of their duties in connection with sports at the university. The report was framed two weeks ago. According to a high official, President Marsh may find it necessary to take steps to abolish the student council and censure its members.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's basketball team will cross the Charles River tonight to play the Massachusetts Technology quintet in the Tech Hangar Gymnasium. This will be the first B. U.-Tech basketball meeting in many years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Douglas Raymond, freshman 600-yard runner, will represent Boston University in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States track championships in New York Saturday. Al Hicks, who reached the semi-finals last year, when he ran unattached, may go along.

♪ ♪ ♪

The postponed winter carnival at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, will be held tomorrow evening if weather permits.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Crescent-Athletic Club of New York, present leaders of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, will invade the Boston Arena next Monday. They will play the Boston Olympics, New England champions. Jean Pusie is expected to referee.

♪ ♪ ♪

Members of the Winchester Country and Boston Curling Clubs will sail this afternoon for Yarmouth, N. S., for a series of matches tomorrow afternoon with the Yarmouth Curling Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester and New York, Grace Madden and Suzanne Davis, all members of the Skating Club of Boston, will compete, starting Thursday, in Montreal for the North American skating championships. Miss Vinson, who recently won the United States crown, is said to have an excellent chance to win supremacy of the continent. She will have to defeat Mrs. Constance Samuel Wilson, Canadian champion.

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Milton's Defense Of Freedom

JOHN MILTON ranks among the great poets of the world. Most educated English-speaking people have at any rate dipped into his "Paradise Lost," "Comus," "Il Penseroso," "Lycidas," and other poetic treasures. But it is doubtful whether the same people, if questioned as to his work as a prose writer, could all claim an equal acquaintance with his great plea for the freedom of the press. And yet his magnificent outburst of poetic prose, the "Areopagitica," is one of the greatest masterpieces in the English language.

The profound truths, soul-stirring aspirations and deep prophetic utterances voiced in this plea "for the Liberty of unlicenc'd Printing" are clothed in robes of matchless beauty. The argument flows on in majestic rhythm. Noble sentiment, trenchant sarcasm, wit, logic, all are expressed with a courageous and passionate fervor of heartfelt sincerity. The waves of poetic eloquence, rising higher and higher, thunder for all time to break on the hearts of men in their ceaseless urge for freedom, liberty, toleration.

When we recall the circumstances in which this epic was written, we realize why it throbs with such deep feeling. For Milton tells us in another prose work, his "Second Defence of the People of England," that when he was on the Continent just preparing to visit Athens, and so fulfill one of his dearest hopes, the news he received of the Civil War in England made him alter his purpose and return home, "for I thought it base," he says, "to be traveling abroad while my fellow citizens were fighting for liberty at home."

* * *

THE SPIRIT OF true democracy was asserting itself among the English people in the face of absolute and autocratic government expressed by Charles I, and John Milton fearlessly and enthusiastically threw in his lot with those who were fighting for freedom. "As soon as I was able," he says, "I hired a spacious house in the city, for myself and my books; where I again, with rapture, resumed my literary pursuits, and where I calmly awaited the issue of the contest, which I trusted to the wise conduct of Providence, and to the courage of the people." (*ibid.*)

With the invention of printing, the influence of books had been so greatly extended that those who feared the results of a free dissemination of ideas took measures to censor the press. In countries under its sway the Inquisition had undertaken this work, while in England it had been carried out by the Star Chamber Court, which executed the strictest and most cruelly enforced censorship over every imaginable printed page. This court had been abolished in 1641, and it was when the Long Parliament in 1643 attempted to reimpose restrictions on the press, and so turn the tables on its opponents, that Milton was impelled to utter his noble protest and publish it in 1644.

In the "Areopagitica," Milton, following the classical Greek style, mounts the rostrum and addresses the Lords and Commons of the Long Parliament. Past achievements had proved them a worthy and noble audience and Milton appeals to their highest feelings as he pleads with them:

"For this is not the liberty which wee can hope, that no grievance ever should arise in the Commonwealth, that let no man in this World expect; but when complaints are freely heard, deeply consider'd, and speedily reform'd, then is the utmost bound of civill liberty attained that wise men looke for. To which if I now manifest by the very sound of this which I shall utter that we are already in good part arriv'd, . . . it will bee attributed first, as is most due, to the strong assistance of God, our deliverer; next, to your faithfull guidance, and undaunted Wisdome, Lords and Commons of England."

After a fine exordium, Milton passes on to the history of the censorship of books from the time of the ancient Greeks up to his own day. He reminds his audience that imprimaturs of the censors were couched in Latin, as he hopes because "our English, the language of men ever famous and formost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily finde servile letters anow to spell such a dictatorie presumption English."

Then follows a defense of the freedom of the individual to decide for himself what books he shall read; and of the advantages of a general reading of books. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," he quotes from Paul. Listen to this grand sentence: "I cannot praise a fugitive and cloister'd vertue, unexercis'd, and unbreath'd, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortall garland is to be run for not without dust and heat."

* * *

VERY SEARCHINGLY THEN this champion of individual liberty proceeds to show that censorship of books cannot attain its object. "If we think to regulat Printing, thereby to rectifie manners, we must regulat all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightfull to man." Such negative methods can never succeed. It is not the licensing of books "which necessarily pulls along with it so many other kinds of licencing, as will make us all both ridiculous and weary, and yet frustrat; but those unwritt'n, or at least unconstraining laws of vertuous education, religious and civill nurture . . . these they be which will bear chief sway in such matters as these, when all licencing will be easily eluded."

He goes on to prove that not only does censorship do no good, but it actually does harm. It is an affront to learned men, a reproach to the intellect of a nation. It crushes out originality, and encourages laziness and dependence on others.

Milton has now led up to the climax of his argument—censorship leads to the loss of truth. Note his vivid metaphor: "More then if som enemy at sea should stop up all our hav'ns and ports and creeks, it hinders and retards the importation of our richest Marchandize, Truth."

This great English patriot, on fire with a noble zeal for freedom, rises to the height of his eloquence in the peroration of his book:

"Lords and Commons of England, consider what Nation it is wherof ye are and wherof ye are the governours: a Nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious and piercing spirit, acute to invent, suttle and sinewy to discours, not beneath the reach of any point the highest that human capacity can soar to . . . chos'n before any other, that out of her as out of Sion should be proclaim'd and sounded forth the first tidings and trumpet of Reformation to all Europ? . . .

"Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant Nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an Eagle muing [renewing] her mighty youth, and kindling her undazl'd eyes at the full midday beam, purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the fountain it self of heav'nly radiance, while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amaz'd at what she means."

How truly has it been said that "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance"! Milton was a prophet, not for one nation alone but for all mankind. His words come echoing down the centuries:

"If it be desir'd to know the immediat cause of all this free writing and free speaking, there cannot be assign'd a truer then your own mild and free and human government; it is the liberty, Lords and Commons, which your own valorous and happy counsels have purchast us, liberty which is the nurse of all great wits; this is that which hath rarify'd and enlightn'd our spirits like the influence of heav'n; this is that which hath enfranchis'd, enlarg'd and lifted up our apprehensions degrees above themselves. . . . Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties."

M. A. S.

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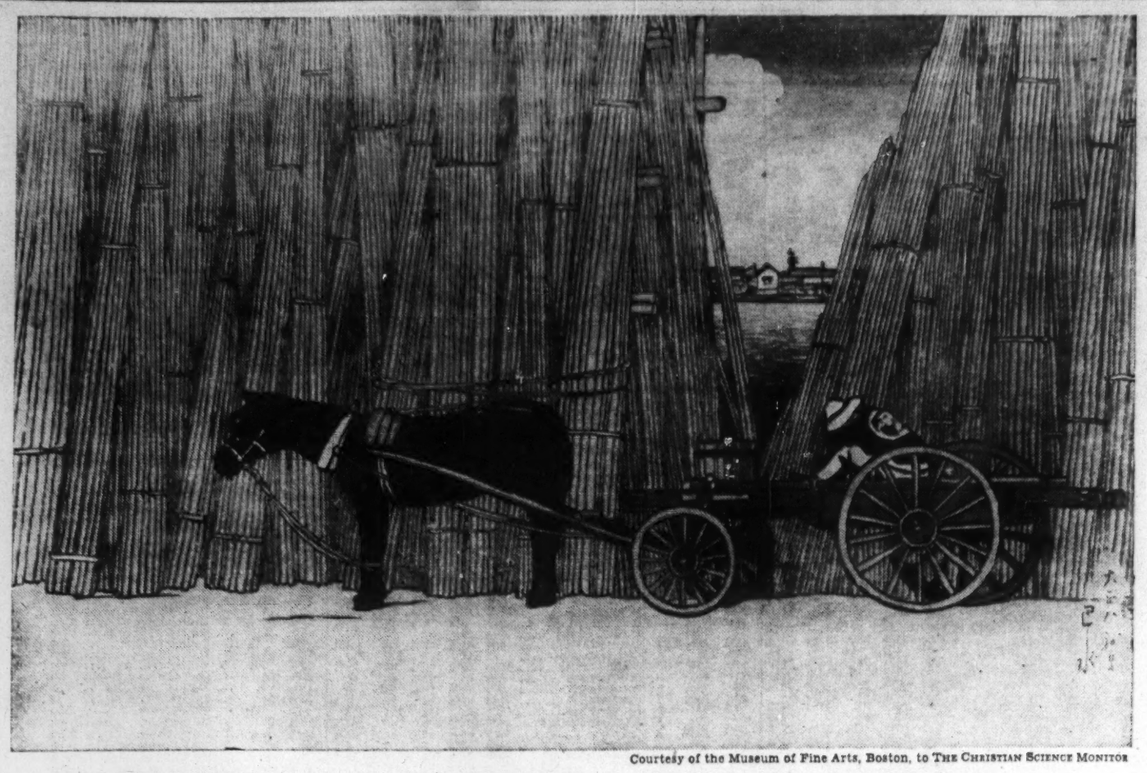

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BAMBOO LUMBER: *A Print by Kawase Hasui, in the Collection of Mrs. Wilmot R. Evans*

SINCE the seventeenth century Japan has had a school of popular art known as the Ukiyo-e. These "pictures of the fleeting world" were absorbed by the common people, but looked upon with disdain by the cultivated and aristocratic society of Japan. It was these pictures, however, especially the prints, which introduced the art of Japan to the West. In turn, the West taught Japan to look with more favor upon the lowly work of her popular artists.

The last great master of the Ukiyo-e school was Hiroshige, whose career closed about the time that western influence was first penetrating into his country. Under the impact, the feudal system began to crumble, and within fifty years the despised Ukiyo-e tradition was transformed into a popular art practiced by the leading painters in Japan trained in her academies.

A collection of Modern Color Prints, now on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, shows the steps in this transition. Kiyochika, the successor of Hiroshige, was the father of the modern movement and the transitional figure between the art of Old and New Japan. Not only did he introduce new subjects and more naturalism into his compositions, but it was he who taught the old craftsmen how to achieve new effects with their wood blocks. All Japanese prints are printed on hand-made paper, from wood blocks cut and printed by craftsmen with years of training in this special field.

With Hasui, Yoshida, and others of the next generation the spirit of westernism flourished, and for a brief phase the flavor of Japanese art was almost lost. But a slavish imitation of western effects could not long satisfy, and a third phase was ushered in by Hasui, Yoshida, Goyo, Oda Kazuma, and younger men. In this most recent development, the Japanese artist is trying to retain something of western methods while expressing national Japanese ideas.

The print, here illustrated, is by Kawase Hasui, one of the most versatile landscape artists of today. It is the larger human drama of Japan and the West which is reflected in this exhibition of colorful prints, a fact which emphasizes again that art in Japan springs today, as in the past, out of the consciousness of her people.

The Mountain Echo

"HAIL, traveler! this is the way through the Pass," sang the mountain horn. "—the way through the Pass," came back the echo's ringing notes. Peak after peak took up the refrain, until the whole atmosphere became a medley of rich tones tumbling one over another.

Across the snowdrifts and around the precipitous heights of the Tschingel Pass, the haunting melody repeated its call of welcome. To our ears, after hours of stiff climbing, there was no sound more beautiful than that of the mountain horn. As we neared the Mürren Plateau, the jingling of Alpine cowbells and the murmur of mountain air singing through the closely packed pines gave a sense of homely welcome.

In the narrow entrance before us stood the musician, listening to the echoes of his horn. Clothed in the blue blouse and shorts, cocked hat and eagle feather of the district, he made a picturesque figure. Seeing us, he paused. As he did so, the echoes gradually faded out, until lost, behind a distant range tipped with gold. Smilingly he spoke his satisfaction. "My song has brought you safely through the Pass," he said. Then, as if remembering the silence of the air, he resumed his sparkling melody.

Stepping on to the plateau, suddenly we felt breathlessly encircled. There seemed no way out of this mighty amphitheater walled with ice. Perched, as we were, high above the valley, only a gaping ravine separated us from the overwhelming nearness of the mountains, Jungfrau, Eiger, Silberhorn, Breithorn, and Mönch—those European giants—looked down on us, as if in pity for the meanness of our stature.

Every sound echoed in quick succession. Even our voices were amplified with vibrating clearness, as our words were flung from peak to peak. Here and there rosy-cheeked children in bright caps and mufflers dragged sledges, filled with food and milk, to the châlets far above; or, sitting atop, raced down through narrow gaps to more sheltered homes in the valley. Almost hidden under recent snow, railway tracks and roads made a spiral ascent round the edge of jagged rocks; and far below, in a deep gorge, lay Lauterbrunnen, village of tumultuous falls fed by the Jungfrau glacier.

Over the scene the warm Alpine glow lingered. Along the plateau shadows lengthened and slowly deepened. The ranges changed from rainbow tints of mauve and green to deepest blue. Then, as the flame of red melted behind the mountain tops, night clouds gathered swiftly and parted, revealing a rising moon. As we tramped forward over the moonlit snows, our steps were accompanied by the last faint echoes of the mountain horn.

D. M. S.

As To The Character Of Washington

IN THE travail of war and revolution, America had brought forth a man to be ranked with the greatest and noblest of any age in all the world. There have been greater generals in the field and statesmen in the cabinet in our own and other nations. There has been no greater character. When we think of Washington, it is not as a military leader, nor as executive or diplomat. We think of the man who by sheer force of character held a divided and disorganized country together until victory was achieved, and who, after peace was won, still held his disunited countrymen by their love and respect and admiration for himself until a nation was welded into enduring strength and unity.

There were great patriots in America whose names are inscribed in the story of that time. There were many humble folk whose names have faded from our histories or were never known outside their narrow village circle, who struggled and suffered from the noblest motives. But war brings out the worst as well as the best in men. It is a mistake to think of the America of 1776-1783 as a nation of patriots pressing their services to gain their freedom. It was hard to get men into the army, and to keep them there. Often Washington had neither money nor food nor clothing to offer them. But he always had an army, pitifully small as it was at times, which held the flag flying in the field through love of him and confidence in the character which they sensed in his dignified presence. Without him the cause would have been irretrievably lost, and the thunder of the orators would have rumbled long since into forgetful silence. When the days were blackest, men clung to his unfaltering courage as to the last firm ground in a rising flood. When, later, the forces of disunion in the new country seemed to threaten disruption, men again rallied to him as the sole bond of union. Legacy to America from these troubled years, he is, apart from independence itself, the noblest heritage of all.—JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, in "The Epic of America." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"The kingdom of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN STUDYING the spiritual narrative of creation as given in the first chapter of Genesis, we find that no element of materiality—evil, lack, disease, fear, pain, imperfection—was created by God, the one and only Mind. Today Christian Science is teaching this same beautiful truth. It is teaching that release from the false claims of evil—that which was never created by God—comes to men when their thought is held steadfastly to the spiritual fact of creation.

In the third chapter of Genesis we find that a talking serpent suggested that good and evil, spirituality and materiality, could be combined. "The serpent said . . . God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, . . . ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." Great power was promised through changing the outlook from the allness of the spiritual creation, the kingdom of God, to a sense of creation as both material and spiritual. Thus the man and the woman were to become like gods, knowing more than the one God. Divine Mind was not to be given up, but a mortal mind, or error, was to be added. The suggestion of evil, planted by the serpent, when it had brought forth its fruit of material thinking, separated the man and the woman from harmony. God did not cause this error. He did not cause His children to go forth to toil and struggle in sorrow. A false sense of creation was mistakenly accepted as true—a corporeal sense, which displaced, in belief, the spiritual sense of creation, God's kingdom.

So long as the arguments and promises of corporeal sense seem true, just so long will mortals continue to struggle with toil, greed, poverty, sorrow, sin, and death. Christ Jesus uncovered materialistic thinking as the source of all the disorders of mankind. And he demonstrated complete freedom from every claim of evil and so-called material law. He raised the dead and overcame death and the grave for himself, thus proving the eternality of Life. He accepted but one creator, God, and but one creation, man made in Mind's likeness, hence spiritually mental. He said, "The kingdom of God is within you." And he also put the question, "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" It is as impossible at the same moment to entertain in thought both good and evil as it is for the thistle to bring forth both thistles and figs. Christian Science teaches that the kingdom of spiritual thinking is the only real kingdom. In spiritual understanding are found peace, harmony, prosperity, health; in material thinking, war, disease, poverty, depression. A steadfast stand must be taken for the spiritual creation, if health, joy, and prosperity are to be made manifest.

Thousands are today proving through the application of the truth as revealed by Christian Science, that evil can no more become true than can a weed seed develop into a fruit tree. The thoughts we think are like seeds; when the time of maturity arrives, the fruit—effects of thought—will be exactly like the thoughts sown. To gain freedom from inharmony, including sin, disease, and death, it is needful to waken from the mesmeric sleep of materiality.

In this generation we are blessed beyond words through the discovery by Mary Baker Eddy of the scientific meaning of the life and teachings of Christ Jesus. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 260, 261): "If we look to the body for pleasure, we find pain; for Life, we find death; for Truth, we find error; for Spirit, we find its opposite, matter. Now reverse this action. Look away from the body into Truth and Love, the Principle of all happiness, harmony, and immortality." We are constantly thinking contradictory thoughts, beliefs, theories, and unless we are mentally on guard the balance is being tipped toward the side of evil. Poverty, sin, sickness, hatred, greed, and revenge will continue to claim weight and power so long as they are accepted. Human consciousness must be freed from every claim of error through persistent declaration of the truths of divine Mind. The kingdom of spiritual thinking is within the reach of everyone.

A talking serpent was the first false belief which suggested that evil had any place. A talking serpent is symbolical of that which never had existence. Through Christian Science we learn the truth of the allness of God and the nothingness of sin, disease, pain, of competition, poverty, strife. The fact that divine Mind is the only cause and creator is again presented in a practical and demonstrable form. Hope, health, harmony, brotherly love, and joy are today proved to be present and active truths. The paragraph quoted above in part from Science and Health (p. 261) concludes with the admonition, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"EL REINO DE DIOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ESTUDIANDO la narrativa espiritual de la creación, como la encontramos en el primer capítulo del Génesis, comprendemos que ningún elemento de la materialidad —tal como el mal, la escasez, la enfermedad, el temor, la pena, la imperfección—fué creado por Dios, la Mente única. En nuestros días la Ciencia Cristiana está enseñando esta misma bella verdad. Está enseñando que la liberación de las falsas pretensiones del mal—de lo que nunca fué creado por Dios—se realiza por los hombres, cuando su pensamiento se adhiere con constancia a los hechos espirituales de la creación.

En el tercer capítulo del Génesis encontramos, que una serpiente habladora sugiere que el bien y el mal, la espiritualidad y la materialidad, podían ser combinadas. "Dijo la serpiente a la mujer . . . sabe Dios que en el día que comiereis de él . . . seréis como Dios, conocedores del bien y del mal." Gran poder se prometía como resultado de un cambio en el punto de vista acerca de la creación espiritual como el todo en todo, el reino de Dios, a un concepto de la creación como al mismo tiempo material y espiritual: Así el hombre y la mujer habían de llegar a ser como dioses, sabiendo más que el único Dios; la Mente divina no había de sacrificarse, pero la mente mortal, o el error, había de añadirse. La sugestión del mal, sembrada por la serpiente, al producir su fruto de pensamientos materiales separó al hombre y a la mujer de la armonía. Dios no causó este error. El no dispuso que Sus hijos saliesen al mundo para luchar y afanarse penosamente. Un concepto erróneo de la creación se aceptó equivocadamente como real y verdadero—pero fué un concepto materialista, que supiantó el concepto espiritual de la creación, el reino de Dios.

Mientras los argumentos y las promesas del materialismo parezcan ciertos, los mortales continuarán luchando con la avaricia, el agobio, la pobreza, el dolor, el pecado y la muerte. Cristo Jesús descubrió el materialismo como la fuente de todos los desórdenes de la humanidad. Y él demostró protección completa de toda pretensión del mal y de lo que se llama ley material. Resucitó a los muertos y venció la muerte y la tumba por sí mismo, probando así la inmortalidad de la Vida. No aceptó más que un creador, Dios, ni más que una creación, el hombre, hecho a la semejanza de la Mente, por lo tanto espiritualmente mental. Dijo: "El reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está." También preguntó: "¿Acaso se cogen uvas de los espinos, o higos de los abrojos?" Es tan imposible abrigar al mismo tiempo pensamientos buenos y malos, como que un abrojo produzca al mismo tiempo abrojos è higos. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que el reino de pensamientos espirituales es el único reino verdadero. En el entendimiento espiritual se encuentra la paz, la armonía, la prosperidad y la salud; en una manera de pensar materialista, la guerra, la enfermedad, la pobreza, la depresión. Hace falta que tomemos una posición decisiva por la creación espiritual, si queremos que la salud, la alegría y la prosperidad se manifiesten.

Millares de personas están demostrando hoy en día por medio de la aplicación de la verdad tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, que el mal no tiene más poder para ser efectivo que una simiente de mala hierba para desarrollarse en un arbol frutal. Los pensamientos que tenemos son como simientes; cuando el tiempo de madurez llegue, el fruto—los efectos del pensamiento—será exactamente parecido a los pensamientos que se hayan sembrado. Para ganar la salvación de la discordia, incluyendo el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte, hace falta que despertemos del sueño hipnótico de la materialidad.

En esta generación tenemos la bendición inefable que nos ha venido por el descubrimiento que Mary Baker Eddy hizo de la significación espiritual de la vida y doctrina de Cristo Jesús. En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe (pág. 260 y 261): "Si miramos al cuerpo en busca de placer, encontramos dolor; si en busca de Vida, encontramos muerte; si en busca de Verdad, encontramos error; si en busca de Espíritu, encontramos su contrario, la materia. Ahora bien, invertid esta acción. Apartad la vista del cuerpo para contemplar la Verdad y el Amor, el Principio de toda felicidad, armonía e inmortalidad." Continuamente estamos abrigando pensamientos, creencias y teorías contradictorias, y si no estamos en vela mentalmente, la balanza se inclina del lado del mal. La pobreza, el pecado, la enfermedad, el odio, la avaricia y la venganza mantendrán sus pretensiones de tener peso y poder, mientras que sean aceptadas. La conciencia humana tiene que librarse de toda acción del error por medio de la declaración persistente de las verdades de la Mente divina. El reino de pensamientos espirituales está al alcance de cada uno de nosotros.

Una serpiente habladora era la primera creencia errónea que sugería que el mal tiene lugar alguno. Una serpiente habladora es un símbolo de lo que nunca tuvo existencia. Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos la verdad de que Dios es el todo en todo, y que el pecado, la enfermedad y la pena, la rivalidad, la pobreza y la guerra no son nada. El hecho de que la Mente divina es la única causa y el único creador se presenta de nuevo en una forma práctica y demostrable. La esperanza, la salud, la armonía, el amor fraternal y la alegría se demuestrán hoy en día como verdades actuales y eficaces. El párrafo del cual se tomó la cita anterior de CIENCIA Y SALUD (pág. 26) concluye con la amonestación: "Mantened vuestro pensamiento constantemente en lo duradero, lo bueno y lo verdadero, y traeréis estos a vuestra experiencia en la medida que ocupen vuestros pensamientos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Nothing Behind

"NOTHING behind." The mason drives his drill
Into the wall and finds the empty air.
"Nothing behind!" The shining part of me
Lies somewhere in the cobwebs tented there.

For this wall was the wall between the world
Where people talk and me, who kept my words
Locked in me, being a boy, and never threw
The doors ajar upon such radiant birds.

This was the wall that shut me in with fear
And Jason on a hissing snake of sea
And shut me in with light until I felt
My head turn to a lamp inside of me.

Perhaps the mason will let in the light
Of common day upon the things I lost
To see them crumble into nothingness
Perishable as sweet ferns of the frost.

He may discover my glass alley there
I let slip down the wainscot as I rolled it
And give it to his boy. But son of his
Will never know the proper way to hold it.

He will not see the frosty moon I saw
And birds by millions spilling from its rim
And down a universe of silver stairs.
It will be one marble more to him.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

Leafless Trees

POEM of bare branches! Who need write
Interpretative words of these,
Since, long ago, a master of delight
Achieved the vaulted aisle of Gothic traceries?

AMY SHERMAN BRIDGMAN

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Listed Stock Quotations

Irregular Tone Is Displayed by New York Stock Market Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Movement Is Irregular In Active Trading

Selling of Utility Issues Feature—Some Fairly Good Gains

By Forrest Price

Stocks were heavy today.

However, the tone was steadier than yesterday.

Late selling reduced many early gains.

Stocks that made the best showing were those of companies reporting earnings improvement and dividend increases.

The utilities sold off because of poor earnings, and also because of the campaign for lower rates and possibility of dissolving the holding companies.

Transfers amounted to about 940,000 shares.

Selective buying of the industrials was a feature of the early trading. Fairbanks Morse moved up more than a point and the preferred 5 at one time.

U. S. Smelting was off a point early in the day, regained its loss and then moved downward again.

Mesta Machine sold up more than a point to a new high. Ingersoll Rand gained more than a point before selling started.

Minneapolis Honeywell rose to a new high by advancing more than a point.

The sugar stocks again were in demand. American Sugar advanced more than a point while American Crystal Sugar gained 2.

Among the utilities, Detroit Edison was a weak feature, declining 3 points. A point to nearly 3 points were lost by the various Public Service of New Jersey issues. North American preferred, Western Union, du Pont and Eastman Kodak were among the losers.

On the announcement that American Telephone had declared its regular quarterly dividend, the stock rose fractionally. There was some talk that the dividend would be reduced, but the telephone business has been improving, and unless the company is forced to cut rates or is otherwise harassed by the powers that be, it is thought that it intends to continue its current dividend rate.

Business in the bond market simmered down to slow proportions. U. S. Governments showed slight price changes. The corporate industrials were mixed. Some of the lower priced issues lost fractions to a point.

Among the commodities cotton fluctuations were narrow in small volume of trading. Grain prices generally were lower.

Now that the gold clause decisions are out of the way, the market is turning its attention to current and prospective earnings of the corporations. For after all, it is earnings which form the basis of stock prices.

According to estmates by the Standard Statistics Co. based on present operations and future prospects first quarter earnings of representative corporations will be about 6½ per cent above those of the corresponding period last year. The company says this would be the best showing for any quarter since 1931.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Selective buying in industrials gave the stock market an irregularly higher tendency today.

Selling continued to trickle through the rails, however, and the utilities, several of which registered new lows.

Markets seemed fully to have regained their calm after the gold decision excitement.

Stocks showing gains of major fractions to more than a point by early afternoon included Continental Can, Columbian Carbon, Air Reduction, Westinghouse Electric, Ingersoll Rand, Fairbanks Morse, Mesta Machine, Glidden and a few others.

Mixed Price Changes

Chesapeake Corporation and Briggs & Stratton jumped 2 points in response to increased dividends.

American Telephone rose fractionally on announcement of another regular disbursement. Consolidated Gas and Public Service of New Jersey declined a point, North American and American Water Works fractionally, to new lows.

Miscellaneous shares off fractions included U. S. Steel, Sears, du Pont, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

Traders seemed to be gauging their buying and selling chiefly on the basis of corporate news. Such items as Chesapeake Corporation's increase in its quarterly dividend to 75 cents from 62½, and Briggs & Stratton's increase to 75 cents from 50 cents attracted attention

Commerce and Finance

Motor Output Rise to Mean 1,000,000 Units in First Quarter

Business and Industry

Utility Executive Says Bills Before Congress Harmful

Water Works Head Asserts Industry Threatened With Bureaucracy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The enactment of utility bills now before Congress would threaten all business with bureaucratic control, according to H. Hobart Porter, president of American Water Works and Electric Company.

Grave results following such proposed legislation were listed by Mr. Porter as follows:

"1. Crippling of the nation's electric and gas service, directly by reason of unfair restriction of operating companies and indirectly through the abolition of holding companies.

"2. A condition apparently equivalent to government management and operation of electric and gas production and distribution, with all the attendant risks of loss and a heavy burden of taxation still resting upon the owners.

"3. Breaking up of all utility companies, to be possibly followed by the destruction of nonutility holding companies, including industrial and commercial enterprises.

"4. Destruction of the value of securities held by millions of investors in electric and gas companies, both operating and holding companies, and thus checking the nation's efforts toward recovery.

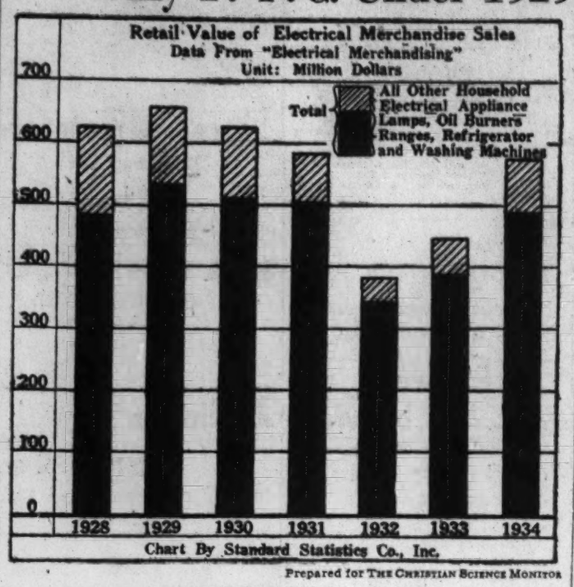
"The present bill before Congress to destroy the public utility holding companies not only directly affects the operating companies as well, but threatens the ultimate nationalization of the industry," Mr. Porter said.

"The holding company has played a most important and beneficent part in the development of American industry, and has been responsible not only for the extraordinary development of the light and power business, but of the American industrial system as a whole.

"So far as it is the goal of the bill to prevent unsound practices not already controlled by present regulation and law, its intentions are commendable," Mr. Porter stated. "But a study of this indicates that that would not be its effect. By weakening the operating company through the elimination of holding company services and by the particular ways in which it extends the power of the Federal Power Commission the bill apparently looks toward the establishment of nationalization of the electric light and power, and gas industries.

"The rates of separated companies are apparently to be fixed by the Government with reference not to the original cost of the equipment used—and not to its reproduction cost—but solely to a figure called the 'prudent' cost. And what would this be? A theoretical figure, to be determined by Government employees as their own concept as to what it ought to have cost to build a plant and system under conditions they themselves might assume," Mr. Porter concluded.

Electrical Equipment Sales Only 17 P.C. Under 1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The lighter electric equipment lines suffered less at the low point of the depression than industry in general. Sales in 1934 were within 17 per cent of the 1929 peak.

The World's Business

The Gold Clause—An Historic Decision

IN THE gold-clause cases the Supreme Court had to decide what to do in the case of those people who held *specific titles* to dollars which differentiated those dollars from the ones currently in use. Once upon a time we were all using dollars weighing 25.80 grains of gold. By act of Congress, on Jan. 31, 1934, our dollars now weigh 15 5-21 grains. Weight is a different thing from buying power. When and if the difference in weight is translated into a difference in buying power, we shall appreciate the change; not till then. Those who did not hold specific titles to the old standard dollars could merely acquiesce in the change. The favored folk, however, made a fuss. Thus the real question before the court was: "Should the Government be compelled to discriminate in favor of the specific title holders?" The net answer was "No." Revaluation of the dollar has now been affirmed by judicial review as of universal application.

* * *

In rendering this decision the court was dealing with the basic tenet of our economic life. This is the sanctity of contract. There is a strong presumption in favor of the enforcement of any contract. If there weren't, it would be impossible for individuals and governments to trust each other in doing business. Those specific title holders held promises that they would be paid in old standard dollars. The man in the street wants to know the circumstances before he will readily assent to this wholesale repudiation of contracts—even though it is indorsed by such an august tribunal as the Supreme Court.

* * *

For this purpose we must go back to March, 1933. What, then, was the situation? The United States was prostrated in an economic collapse. Americans of all kinds were trying desperately to translate all titles to money into money itself—the final sign of economic inactivity. This was due to the steady advance in the buying power of the dollar—or, stated in another way, the fall in commodity prices. The 1933 dollar was worth around $1.70 in 1929 dollars. Clearly this swollen dollar had distorted the debtor-creditor relations of Americans. Those who held evidences of debt found the dollars they received in interest payments were growing more and more valuable. Debtors found that the payment of those interest dues was absorbing an increasingly large part of their income. It so happens that the debtors are the active members of the community. Hence, as their debt burdens climbed higher, their enterprise was stifled. Defaults and bankruptcies littered the economic scene. That meant that when Mr. Roosevelt assumed office creditors as well as debtors were losing. The President's first job was to stop the panicky flight to cash. Then he tried to put the debtor-creditor relation aright so that enterprise might start up again.

* * *

In the realm of money, he first severed gold from the dollar. No longer was the dollar equal in weight to 25.8 grains of gold. The dollar-gold relation, freed from its tie, then began to fluctuate like any other two commodities, according to supply and demand. It was hoped that by effecting the detachment, the dollar would lose some of its buying power—or, stated in another way, that commodity prices would rise. Till Jan. 31, 1934 the dollar declined in both gold equivalent and goods buying power. Then the President reattached the dollar to gold. Instead of returning to the former fixed ratio, however, he declared for a temporary fixation of the ratio at 15 5-21 grains, or a reduction in the gold content of 41 per cent.

We have emphasized the two characteristics of the dollar: weight and buying power. In the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, a closer correspondence was made between the two than was justified. This writer was one of those who denied it. More particularly he tried to refute any automatic relation—that if you cut the weight, a reduction of buying power will follow. But he has always appreciated some connection. In the stress of 18 months ago, he feels that President Roosevelt was justified in allowing the dollar to decline in gold value, though there was a question in his mind as to the advisability of again fixing the dollar-gold relation. But the fact of the matter is that a new fixing, called devaluation, was decided upon. And the result was that all the holders of titles to old standard dollars suddenly assumed a special position in economic society. They held a different kind of dollar claim than the rest of the community. Before devaluation the two dollars were alike. They were both 25.8 grain dollars. Now the ordinary folk in the community had to be content with 15 5-21 dollars, while the holders of specific titles to old standard dollars had a claim for 25.8 grain dollars. Observe the consequence if this special claim had been sustained. The Government would have been hamstrung in its effort to re-establish debtor-creditor parity.

* * *

According to the Twentieth Century Fund, outstanding debts total $156,000 millions. Of these about $100,000 millions have a gold clause. In fact, therefore, the intent of the Government to restore debtor-creditor equilibrium would have been completely nullified. And more—the situation would have been made ten thousand times worse. Ordinary folk, as I have said, were not given 69 per cent more dollars when the Government cut the gold content, or devalued. But that is exactly what would have happened to the special title holders in the event that their titles had been sustained. Mr. Russell C Leffingwell, a Morgan partner (surely not prejudiced against bondholders), once put it neatly when he said:

> To stop gold payments on the currency, payable in gold, thus by its own act making gold unavailable to debtors desiring to pay their debts, and yet to make and enforce gold payment on bonds, would have been to prefer one creditor over another, to prefer the time debt over the demand debt.

In total the claimants would have collected an extra sum amounting to $69,000 millions. The effect, if allowed, would indeed have been chaotic. Then the Bryan cry that mankind was being crucified on a cross of gold would indeed have been justified. But, of course, Mr. Roosevelt would have repeated what Andrew Jackson replied to an earlier decision—the Supreme Court has made its decision, now let it execute it.

* * *

The titles to bond dollars were so enormous that, if they had been sustained, Congress would have seen its constitutional prerogative over money abrogated. The Constitution says that Congress has the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. But, with so many special dollar claims upheld, that power would have been meaningless. Contracts cannot fetter the money-regulating authority of Congress. This was laid down 50 years ago in the greenback case of Juilliard vs. Greenman. As Mr. Chief Justice Hughes put it, "Contracts may create rights of property, but when contracts deal with a subject matter which lies within the control of the Congress, they have a congenital infirmity." No power of sovereignty is more essential to public welfare—nay, to the continued existence of government.

H. B. E.

[To Be Concluded]

Trade Feels Gold Ruling Will Mean Greater Spending

Removal of Suspense Seen as Salutary—Price Rise May Also Result

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Many business leaders, pondering effects of the Supreme Court's gold decision, decided today it meant more dollars in the till.

Many were positive the decision insured added business; a minority used the word, "boom"; some merely were hopeful.

A conservative element, however, felt a decision reversing the Government would have had a much better long-time effect even if it had disrupted business temporarily.

The United States Steel Corporation announced yesterday it had approved a $47,000,000 plant modernization program, and the New York Times said it was thought in some quarters the company had delayed the announcement until the court's gold decision was known.

This sum, to be spent on finishing plants, is the largest allotted for such work by U. S. Steel in five years.

Increased Prices Foreseen

Expansion of the subsidiary American Sheet & Tin Company's Mills at Gary, Ind., will require $15,000,000. The Carnegie Steel Company, another subsidiary, will build a $5,000,000 wide sheet and strip mill to meet demands of the automobile industry.

In commenting on the gold opinions, wholesalers and manufacturers, dependent in a measure on the credit facilities of the nation, were inclined to view the outcome as favorable. Retail distributors felt the general public would not change its buying habits to any great extent.

The view that the decision reawakened general confidence and thus would create buying was taken by a majority of business leaders. Increased prices also were foreseen.

G. H. Dorr, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, said:

"I believe the Supreme Court decision will tend to remove the retarding influence in the cotton textile industry induced by a feeling of uncertainty.

"This no doubt is true of all industries where the basis of activity is a raw material having an export market, and where an adverse decision by the court would have had a further unsettling effect."

Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, declared:

"Careful reading of the decision shows that this action of the Supreme Court was very logical and about the only decision that could have been made. The construction industry, being so dependent on long term credits, will be accelerated as a result of the removal of this uncertainty."

Removes Uncertainty

An official of a wholesale food distribution agency said the people had held back to some extent on buying until after the decision. He expressed the belief a number of retailers had allowed their merchandise stock to become low and would start buying as prices increased.

Rising prices as an aid to the farmer also were cited by some authorities in the Midwest as one effect of the decision.

Western mining officials were heartened by the conviction that a more stable basis for mining operations would be effected.

From the official of a large building supply company came word that the "removal of suspense is salutary." The degree by which building construction would benefit, he said, was entirely a guess, but added an expansion of the credit market should revive building.

The buyer for a large retail chain store said retailers were not concerned over the decision and could see no effect on their business. An official of a large wholesale dry goods hous, however, said he expected orders to come in soon from retailers.

George R. Renard, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, declared buying for future delivery should proceed with removal of uncertainty.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.117 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Tenders for about $75,000,000 of 182-day Treasury bills, dated Feb. 20 and maturing Aug. 21, 1935, which were offered on Feb. 15, totaled $156,544,000 according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Except for two bids totaling $24,000, the accepted bids ranged from 99.956, equivalent to a rate of about 0.870 per cent per annum, to 99.935, equivalent to a rate of about 0.129 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.941 and the average rate is about 0.117 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

U. S. Pottery Imports Up 32 P.C. in 1934 Over 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The value of pottery imported into the United States during 1934 increased 32 per cent over the preceding year, according to the Commerce Department.

The totals for the two years were, respectively, $6,497,160 and $4,921,189.

Increases were recorded in three out of the four china and porcelain classifications and in all three earthenware groups, it is pointed out.

China and porcelain imports during 1934 were valued at $3,970,992 against $3,065,832 in 1933. Earthenware products imported in 1934 were valued at $2,526,168, compared with $1,855,357 in the preceding year.

With the exception of Germany, each of the chief pottery-supplying countries increased their sales in the United States in 1934, compared with 1933.

Power Production Above 1934 Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Feb. 20

ELECTRIC light production for the week ended Feb. 16 shows a gain of 7.3 per cent over the 1934 corresponding week with the total at 1,760,562,000 kilowatt hours, it is reported today by the Edison Electric Institute. This total is slightly more than 3,000,000 units under production in the preceding week, which is the smallest decrease that has ever occurred in this period.

Output for the week is nearly 1,000,000 kilowatt hours in advance of the week of 1934, when weather conditions were similar, and comes very close to the record established in 1930.

The institute gave out data showing the number of homes in the country that are wired to receive electric service. For 1934 the total is 20,693,751, which is a record for all time. Of this total, the middle Atlantic area, including New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, has the largest total of wired homes at 5,901,547.

£2,000,000 Budget Surplus Expected By South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A budget surplus of £2,000,000 was forecast for the Union of South Africa's current financial year at the recent opening of the third session of Parliament.

It is the union's jubilee year, coinciding with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's accession to the throne. For the first time members entered Parliament as representatives of a new and united party pledged to racial peace and a real consummation of the union entered into a quarter of a century ago.

In the speech from the throne, Lord Clarendon, the Governor General, announced that his ministers desired gratefully to record the steady improvement that had taken place in the economic position of the union during the past year. The conditions that had brought this about were happily continuing, he added, and everything was being done to consolidate the advances made.

Although the past year has been a very expensive one—an item of over £1,000,000 on the locust campaign being included in the expenditure—the union's finances are officially considered to be very satisfactory.

China Now Competing With U. S. for Silver

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20 (AP)—China has entered the world silver market as a purchaser in competition with the United States in an effort to alleviate the silver scarcity, it was learned yesterday.

Chang Peishen, one of the three members fo the Foreign Exchange Stabilization Committee, announced the National Government had purchased silver in the London market to the value of 3,000,000 dollars Mexican, (about $1,080,000).

Mr. Chang said the London purchase was made necessary by a recent silver price increase at Hong Kong. This made it difficult for the committee to carry out its original plan to import 20,000,000 silver dollars from Hong Kong.

Output of Motor Units in Quarter Put at 1,000,000

Schedules Rise Each Week —February Quota About 375,000, March 400,000

DETROIT, Feb. 20 (AP)—The automobile industry is continuing to increase its production schedules each week, heading for an assured first-quarter total output of not less than 1,000,000 passenger cars and trucks. Output for February, based on the weekly production to date, will approximate 375,000 units, and in March the industry is expected by leading authorities to reach the 400,000 mark for the first time since April of 1930.

Various authorities in the industry have fixed the year's production at 3,350,000 passenger cars and trucks. There appears to be little doubt in trade quarters that the mark will be reached if not exceeded. The Ford Motor Company already has announced its 1935 production schedule as "not less than 1,000,000 cars and trucks" and continues to increase its daily output. Chevrolet, which led Ford in production in 1933 with 840,795 vehicles, compared with 748,150, has begun to step up its assembly line schedules.

"Cram's Reports" in its weekly summary of automotive activities gave Ford production for last week as 31,500 units; Chevrolet 14,500 and Plymouth 10,500. The same source said that demand for new cars, "especially in the states where weather conditions permit continuous driving are far above the figures reported a year ago."

Aside from the general prediction of a total output of 3,350,000 units during 1935, few of the leading manufacturers are venturing statements concerning seasonal fluctuations. A large volume of the production to date, however, appears to have been moved on to consumers, leaving a dealer demand of sizable proportions yet to be satisfied. It is this variation of the usual January-February trend in the industry that leads trade authorities to look for a continued upward movement in production for several weeks to come.

Incomplete figures on distribution show that as high as 80 per cent of the output of some producers since Jan. 1 has moved through dealers to consumers. Coupled with this is the fact an intensive retail campaign has been planned by all producers, particularly those who have committed themselves to new model announcements on approximately Oct. 1 of this year.

While the January and February production schedules generally are designed to meet dealer requirements, as soon as these have been satisfied the "controlled production" policy of the industry again will prevail. This policy gives reasonable assurance, say production managers, that if 3,350,000 passenger cars and trucks are produced this year, not less than 3,000,000 of them will be sold.

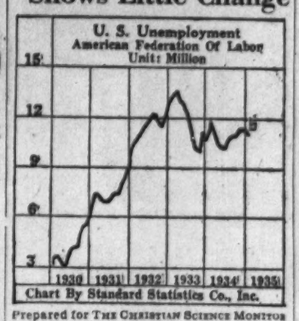
Standard Oil of Calif. Buys Murphy Oil Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20—Standard Oil Company of California recently confirmed its purchase of the Murphy Oil Company's fee properties in the Los Angeles basin Whittier and West Coyote fields.

Approximately 2600 acres of land is involved in the purchase, with a potential production estimated to be about 15,000 barrels daily.

Unemployment Trend Shows Little Change



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNEMPLOYMENT figures have shown no decided trend over the last year and a half, and, in fact, the situation today is about the same as it was 18 months ago.

There was a sharp reduction in the number of unemployed in the fall of 1933 and again last summer, but the gains were not held.

Jurist Amazed That Four Justices Voted 'No' on Gold Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20—The fact that four justices of the United States Supreme Court dissented from the gold decision is the surprising features of the high court ruling, in the opinion of Prof. Edward S. Corwin, McCormick professor of jurisprudence of the department of politics at Princeton University, author of the recently published book, "The Twilight of the Supreme Court."

"The only surprising thing I find about this decision is that there were apparently four justices who dissented all along the line," Professor Corwin said today. "As far as private contracts are concerned, the decision is only a logical extension of what Juilliard vs. Greenman decided over 50 years ago. The shadow which has always rested on that holding because of Bronson vs. Rodes is now removed.

"As to the Government's own contracts, the cancellation of the gold clause worked something very like an appropriation of private property, but just how much of an appropriation, all things considered, it would be difficult for any tribunal to say with any approach to assured accuracy.

"The court holds that the wring done (if there was a wrong done) is one for which there is no remedy. But this seems to be no more than an application of the principle that the Government cannot be sued without its consent, and to date, the court finds, the National Government has not consented to be sued on these contracts."

Construction Awards Up 8 P. C. in January

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Construction awards in the 37 eastern states during January exceeded the total for December by about $7,000,000 or almost 8 per cent, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The January total of $99,773,900 for all classes of construction, however, was only 53 per cent as great as the total of $186,463,700 reported for January, 1934, when contract-letting under the PWA program reached its peak.

Corporate Profit Best Since Final Quarter of 1930

Service Estimates Current Earnings at 6½ P. C. Above 1934 Period

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Based upon operations to date and projections for the next six weeks, estimates by the Standard Statistics Company indicate that first quarter earnings of representative corporations will be about 6½ per cent above those of the corresponding 1934 period. This will be the best showing for any first quarter since 1931.

On an absolute basis, results will be smaller than those for either the second quarter of 1934 or the third quarter of 1933. With adjustment for seasonal variations, however, they will be the best for any three months since the June quarter of 1931.

Industrial companies, it is estimated, will show earnings 23 per cent larger than for the first 1934 quarter. Estimates for the 120 companies under consideration give a total of $118,029,000, as compared with $53,667,000 in the preceding three months (partly estimated) and with $95,749,000 in the initial period of last year. Corrected for the seasonal factor, such a showing would be the best thus far in the recovery period; indeed the best since the final quarter of 1930, when industrial production was measurably above current levels.

Results of individual industrial groups will vary widely. Aggregate earnings of automobile companies, for instance, are likely to be somewhat smaller than a year ago, reflecting a decline by a leading producer, although the minor companies will almost uniformly report improvement. Oil company profits are expected to be virtually unchanged from a year ago. Food companies as a group may show a slight drop.

Twenty-six leading railroads, on the other hand, are expected to report a composite deficit as against a moderate profit a year ago, despite the fact that traffic is running about equal to that of early 1934.

Earnings of 15 representative utility companies (both holding and operating) will probably be slightly below the levels of a year ago, despite the rise in their operations during the interim. Rate reductions and tax increases have prevented full reflection of the sales gains.

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Theaters

The Sewers of Paris

A tour of the sewers of Paris is provided by Louis Bromfield and John Gearon in their new play, "De Luxe," which was performed for the first time at the Shubert Theater in Boston on the evening of Feb. 19. Not the sewers of Hugo, but the mentalities of that war generation which lingered on in Paris after the Armistice, hanging over the American bar and talking about that fascinating subject, itself.

We had supposed that this subject had been written out by Hemingway and his followers. We were wrong. Mr. Bromfield has still something to say about it. It is true that what he has to say is neither original nor interesting. These charming people have spent the last 16 years in drinking and pursuing promiscuous amours. Now they are surprised to find that their lives are empty, and they are terribly sorry for themselves. They know that they are very wicked, that they are no good. What they do not seem to understand is that they are also very dull. Unfortunately this dullness extends to the play.

Now it is quite possible to write a good play about dull people. A Maugham can make one that is amusing. A Tchekhov can fashion a work of art from such material. But a literal reproduction of stupidities, a photograph of a pile of garbage, is not art. It is not even entertaining. No doubt our authors are well aware that the characters of their play are contemptible. Very likely their hearts are burning with an honest indignation about them. But that doesn't make a play either. Their indignation is inarticulate. They throw no light of irony or satire on the subject. They do not even offer cleverness to console us. The only clever line in the play is borrowed from Oscar Wilde.

Worst of all, the play sentimentalizes the situation. These post-Armistice rotters are supposed to be frightfully hard. Well, they are hard on the outside, though their surface is not brilliant; but inside they are soft as corn meal mush. All they do is to wander about wailing with self-pity. And at the end, one of the gigolos and one of the hard-boiled ladies decide there is nothing left but to marry and go to live in a cottage on $50 a week. Just a couple of old softies, you see. No, it won't do.

It is a pity that so good a production should have been wasted on such material. Chester Erskin has directed skilfully. The cast contains familiar names: Violet Heming, Melvyn Douglas, Cora Witherspoon, Ann Andrews, Blanche Ring. Miss Elsa Maxwell acts herself as official party-planner to the weary wealthy, and no doubt those who are interested will enjoy themselves figuring out the "originals" of other characters. The total result is two and a half hours of boredom.

L. A. S.

Tennessee Holds Anti-Evolution Law

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20 (AP)—Tennessee yesterday refused to repeal its law which prohibits the teaching in state schools any theory that man is descended from a lower order of animal.

The House of Representatives debated more than two hours the attempt of 22-year-old Cecil Anderson, Vanderbilt law student-legislator, to repeal the statute which gained world-wide attention at a trial in which the late William Jennings Bryan, the "great commoner," defended it. The vote was 67 to 20 to retain it.

Against Mr. Anderson stood the oldest member, Dave W. Ruffin, 76, who mounted the speaker's rostrum holding aloft a Bible, from which he read the story of the creation in the first chapter of Genesis.

Dr. Walter D. Cocking, State Commissioner of Education, said after the house vote that no violation of the anti-evolution law in state schools "has ever been called to my attention."

Molybdenum Corp. of America

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Certified report of Molybdenum Corporation of America shows an operating profit for 1934 of $486,223, as compared with $253,960 in 1933. Net profit before depletion but after allowance for depreciation and all taxes was $379,007, as compared with $180,387 in 1933. This was equal to 73 cents a share on the average number of shares outstanding during the year, and compares with 35 cents a share in 1933.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid: apartments, furniture pianos silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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BEAUTY All Branches of Beauty Culture. MAUD A. WHITE, 329 Little Bldg., Boston. Han. 1463.

HELP WANTED

WANTED COUPLE—Protestants, experienced; family of 4; woman cook-chambermaid, man butler-handy man; Yonkers, N. Y. Please write care The Christian Science Monitor, giving references, salary expected, nationality. Write Box L-4, 500 5th Ave., Suite 2240, N. Y. City.

HOMES TO SHARE

HAPPY share modern, comfortable home, picturesque Ramapo Hills, with those appreciating harmonious surroundings; easy commuting N. Y. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9454.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework-cook, knowledge Spanish necessary; family 5 including governess; live in; located N. Y. C. Write Box C-4, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

TRAINED infants' nurse for New York position, must be thoroughly experienced and must furnish references. Write Box N-1, Suite 2240, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

ALVIN C. HIRSCH
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
10 EAST 32ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY
BOGARDUS 4-0125

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DOWN and WOOL PUFFS
Re-covered like new. ATLANTIC MILLS CO., 791 Tremont Street, Boston. Comm. 3431.

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KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
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KENTS DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS and PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonable Prices
Other Kent Restaurants, 1214 and 2124 Atlantic Avenue Established 1903

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CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
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EAST ORANGE

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356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5643 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

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The Jeweler
Send Your Old Gold and Silver to Us. Government License No. 3861
515 MAIN STREET
Opposite Woolworth's

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

Better Care Means Better Hair
Visit the
Dainty Deb Shoppe
Start the Season right with a Heaterless Permanent Wave. Our Finger Waves are Perfect. Enjoy a Manicure by our Expert.
Miss Guillaume *Miss Gladys*
35 So. Clinton Street Or. 5-9750

F Lloyd Tuttle
OF
Ye "Golden Rule"
A Garment Repairing, Pressing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
Have your next suit "Tailored by Tuttle" of Ye "Golden Rule."
442 MAIN STREET

Nelson B. Hazeltine
of
ELECTROLUX, INC.
Cleaner and Air Purifier
Gladly gives a free service and instructions in Rug Shampooing, Moth Extermination, Dry Cleaning, Floor Waxing, etc.
57 CHESTNUT ST. ORANGE 5-5369

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CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

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H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

IRVINGTON

Charles Girrbach
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Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
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19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
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342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-3100

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

MAPLEWOOD

SHERRY'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Now on Sale at
FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD CENTRE

STRUBBE'S
For Good ICE CREAM and HOME MADE CANDIES *Fresh Daily*
178 Maplewood Avenue SO 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington, Essex 3-3920

FRED DIEZ
MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
PURE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCTS
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

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Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Highgate Hall Coffee House Inc.
—established thirteen years—
LUNCHEONS, AFTERNOON TEAS, DINNERS
Three Star Products. Cream Stack Pie. Special Recipe—Mary's French Dressing. Renowned, Kay's Krunch—Yummy.
Upstairs Over Bellevue Theatre
UPPER MONTCLAIR

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

CARDELL'S SERVICE STATION
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
326 Orange Rd., corner Washington Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-9284

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HERMANN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURNITURE
Cabinet Making, Refinishing, Slip Covers Pillows
Draperies, Upholstering, Mattresses Bed Springs
Studio: 358 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.
Shop: 48 Greenwood Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-6717

JANUARY SALE
Table Linens, Towels, Wamsutta Sheets and Cases.
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon *Dinner*
77 Orange Road
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

ANNUITIES
Guarantee a Fixed Income
Every woman should have an annuity.
JOSEPH JOINER
BOX 320, MONTCLAIR Tel. 2-9016
Every type of Life Insurance, Real Estate, Automobile Insurance. Low rates. Easy Payments.

MRS. FREDRICKS
HOME BAKERY
Baked Goods All Strictly Home Made
Chicken Pies—Nut Loaf—Crullers
TEL. BLOOMFIELD 2-2740
47 Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

6-HOUR CLEANING SERVICE
No Odor . . . No Shrinking
New Appearance.
Tailoring and Furrier Service at Moderate Prices
Glenwood Tailors and Furriers
292 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-1373

WHITE HAND LAUNDRY
Family Service, Special Finish, 13c per lb.
Bachelor Service
Darning and Mending Free
356 Bloomfield Ave. Phone Mtclr. 2-7353

NEWARK

ARDELL
Gowns Yarns
15 West Park St.-NEWARK
ARLINGTON SHOP: Emily Armbruster
592 KEARNY AVE., ARLINGTON
KEARNY 2-1573

WASHINGTON FLORIST
Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
560 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

GOERKE & SONS
BEAUTY SHOP

"Expert Service in all branches of Beauty Culture"
MI 2-6000 NEWARK, N. J. F. Principe, Mgr.

ORANGE

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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

PLAINFIELD

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
112 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
For Quick Service and Moderate Prices Consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes.
TEL. PLFD. 6-2637 204 E. FRONT ST
Opp. Strand Theatre

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

A BANKING Institution to take care of your needs—Use us.
THE STATE TRUST CO.
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300
"Bank by the Clock"

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

RETAIL ADVERTISING SERVICE
1973 Westfield Ave., Scotch Plains, N. J.
Telephone Fanwood 2-7987-M
Estimates cheerfully given.
PRINTING ADVERTISING LAYOUTS

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Tel. Hack. 2-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil

RIDGEWOOD

Don't Miss the Last 3 Days of Our
DOLLAR DAYS SALE
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
49 UNUSUAL VALUES
RIDGEWOOD HARDWARE CO.
Incorporated
"The Big Store"
9-13 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
TEL. R. 6-0106 R. 6-0107

Walk-Over
SHOES FOR MEN
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Pied Piper Shoes for Children
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

BELANUS COAL
ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
11 Prospect Street
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-2040

WESTFIELD

"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
TEL. 2-2640

AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE.
Westfield Storage Battery and Supply Co., Inc.
221-223 North Avenue
Phone Westfield 2-1020

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard
817 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
THE PLEASURE OF ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-613, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 24-064

Frank, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. DEPARTMENT STORE
Furniture at Sale Prices may be purchased on convenient payment plan.

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence
Cleaners and Dyers
402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-987

HARRISBURG

A CREME LILAS
A Perfect Vanishing Cream
+++
George A. Gorgas Drug Co.
16 AND 1306 N. 3RD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

PITTSBURGH

MILK Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat!

SAYLOR'S
Fine Groceries
Meat, Candy, Baked Goods
Since 1866
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6255

FLEETWING
GASOLINE—OIL
U. S. Tires
Automotive Service Inc.

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Avenue

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

SCRANTON

The New Spring
DOBBS
are in!—Dashingly young Hats with distinction in every line! Exclusive in Scranton to
The Heinz Store

Paints and Varnishes and Wall Papers to Fit the Need of the Purse
Chamberlain Paint Co. Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades Made to Order
Venetian Blinds for Office and Home
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Eating Your Lunch at HENRICH'S
is a delightful experience
GOOD FOOD, GOOD SERVICE, GOOD SURROUNDINGS
Delicatessen and Bakery
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Fine Tailoring
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289 601 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

DODGE PLYMOUTH
SALES and SERVICE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
YALE and RUTGERS AVES

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE ICE CREAM
PHONE 857

Complete Fuel Service
FUEL OIL
DOE OIL BURNERS
BURNER SERVICE
TEL. SW. 600
Wilson Coal & Supply Co.

TAXI
PHONE 444

UPPER DARBY

When it is a matter of quality
VOGEL'S FLOWERS
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

"FAMISE"
A figure moulding foundation garment and girdle. Style and comfort combined. Trained fitters in our studio.
A letter or telephone call will bring a representative to you.
Boulevard 2183 312 McClatchy Bldg.

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

We Invite Monitor Readers to the New 'Factory to You' Furniture Store
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
"Atlas Way the Best Way" Since 1900
Phone MADISON 2557

WILKINSBURG

HANDELSMAN'S MARKET
MONARCH PRODUCTS
Meats, Butter, Eggs
808 WOODS STREET CHURCHILL 8174

CRONENWETH'S DRY CLEANERS
CLEANING ÷ DYEING ÷ REPAIRING
Hand Knit Suits Cleaned and Blocked
735 ROSS AVENUE, WILKINSBURG
420 LIBRARY STREET, BRADDOCK

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

New Styles Arrive Daily!
SELECT YOUR
SPRING WEARING APPAREL
TODAY!
A small Deposit and Regular Weekly Payments will reserve your selection!
STILLMAN D. G. CO.
YORK, PENN

Daily Features

Boston Snapshots

Time Halts in Woods—Mystery may hide in the woods of Boston's suburbs—we came across a trace of it the other day a mile or two off the Seekonk Road.

On snowshoes we trod over white blanketed marshes, and by chance arrived at a little clearing. Here stood an unfinished house with a pile of lumber close at hand. The door stood open and we stepped in.

We saw a work bench, carpenter's horses, a bucket or two and some ancient camp cots. Squirrels had evidently made a winter gymnasium of the place.

Lying on the floor of the unpartitioned space, near the door, was an envelope, spotted with rain. "Boston, Mass., April 12, 1918," said the postmark. Near by, the letter itself flapped in the wind—as it must have done for nearly 17 years. It was simply signed "Mamma."

After so long a time we felt the message could not be too private for our eyes. It told "A Dear Little Girl" that she must be a big sister to a new "tiny sister" and that a new dress for her was in the making at home—with old rose embroidery to match her hat.

Other things stood undisturbed, reminders of abandoned plans for the little house hiding in the oak grove.

In a lean-to were the living quarters of the builders—apparently suddenly abandoned. Oil was in the lamp, decaying candy in a paper bag, a spoon in the sugar bowl and citronella in one of several bottles bearing a chemist's date of 1917.

A long way from the quiet hills of Norfolk County a war was going on when the lamp was blown out for the last time. Perhaps the builders suspended operations "just until we get back from France."

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Rail Detectives—The new streamlined "Flying Yankee" is being inspected by thousand of people as it tours New England before going into regular service. Visitors who shake heads fearfully at the thought of its high speed, may take comfort from the thought that every inch of the rails over which it will be run has been inspected by an electric flaw detector which never misses a single incipient break.

For two months, two trains of strange little yellow cars chugged along at about seven miles an hour over the Boston & Maine's tracks. The initials "S. R. S." appearing upon them, stand for "Sperry Rail Service."

The same inventor, Elmer Sperry, who added to the safety of sea and air travelers with his gyroscopic compass, turned his attention to train riders too.

The first train is equipped with generators which send a low voltage current through the rails over which it is passing, at each side. Wherever a flaw interrupts or deflects the flow of this current, an electrical searching unit close above the rail immediately actuates a recording machine, which marks on a strip of paper the exact spot on the track. Simultaneously a jet sprays white paint on the rail itself.

Later the second train, armed with the record, comes along and stops at each suspicious point to make a detailed examination of the rail, and if necessary to mark it with chalk for removal by the railroad's own section crew.

During a recent eight-day test on the Boston & Maine, the visiting experts examined 300 miles of main line track, representing about 81,000 separate rails.

Practically all American and Canadian railways, as well as some in Europe, now have their systems periodically examined in this way.

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"Better Film" Succeeds—There is a good deal of satisfaction for the Adult Education Council, which sponsored the showing of "Man of Aran" here—and for all supporters of "better films" movements—in the success of the picture. Today it ends a run of eight weeks at the Fine Arts Theater.

This is a record for the showing of any picture in Boston since the advent of the talkies. In silent movie days, however, "The Big Parade" ran for 22 weeks and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" for 12 weeks. "Beau Geste" did not quite equal "Man of Aran's" record.

It is estimated by George Kraska, manager of the theater, that during the eight weeks 60,000 persons have seen the Irish picture.

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Top Price, Free—In Boston today the high cost of theater seats no longer prevents any drama lover from becoming a regular theatergoer. Neither need any talented amateur actor or musician bewail the lack of opportunity to display his especial wares. The ERA drama and music projects are welcoming the interest of all of them—on either side of the footlights.

Every week a little yellow booklet is circulated from the headquarters at 739 Boylston Street. In it is a calendar of the various free ERA shows, concerts and broadcasts for each day. Taking today's list as a typical example, we find a noon band concert in Faneuil Hall opens the program. In the evening, orchestras play in Roslindale, the West End and the South End; a chorus gives a concert in Roxbury and another in East Boston; three one-act plays are given in Yiddish in the West End; and a three-act comedy is presented in Roslindale.

At first, there was a little difficulty in finding halls for all these free entertainments; but now, school auditoriums are available.

Groups of professional musicians, actors and singers are paid for their work, and there are many more amateur groups of all kinds whose work is directed by an official ERA leader. In one or two cases, audiences have had the opportunity to judge in contests between professional and amateur groups—and the professionals certainly have not had everything their own way!

At present, there are 45 amateur organizations and 19 professional groups. Among the latter are eight orchestras, four bands, two choruses and five drama groups, including one Yiddish and one Negro theater.

The other side of the footlights has been just as busy. Since the beginning of the projects and up to the end of January an estimated total of 1,900,000 persons have attended the various performances. This number more than equals two visits by every man, woman and child in the city. In addition, many of the programs have been broadcast—and there are 1,272,959 radio listeners in territory immediately adjacent to Boston, according to Department of Commerce figures.

For this month, 146 free public performances by the professional groups alone have been announced already. Others are planned.

One Bostonian in every 26 is participating in one or another of the amateur activities — from scene painting to orchestra playing.

[A Wednesday Feature]

British Influence on American Radio Evidenced on Three Separate Fronts

Though American radiocasters "would view with alarm" any suggestion that the English system of radiocasting be applied in the United States, yet the simple fact is that in other matters American radiocasting has felt the impact of English influence in its programs on three separate fronts—television, a musico-drama, "Old Words to New Music," and Ray Noble.

Announcement that England is "ready to go" on television has had American radiocasters agog. For only perhaps in inside circles was it known of the advanced state of picture transmission in Britain. By the end of 1936 it is expected that pictures six by eight inches transmitted on ultra short waves of from six to three meters will be available. The expense of the first station will be borne by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the semi-official radiocasting organization.

The first transmitter, to cost about $900,000, will be built immediately, and if successful, for which there is every evidence that it will be, 10 more picture transmitters will be erected over the British Isles. The English listeners' tax of $2.50 helps to underwrite the cost of operating the B. B. C., and thus in turn television "lookers-in" will be expected to pay a fee to keep up television experiments.

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Alternate transmissions using the Marconi and Baird systems of television will be made during the trial period. Marconi, it is expected, will use the cathode ray system, while Baird may use the lens-disk mechanical system though it is known that he has made experiments in cathode ray and Kerr cell systems.

For talent it is probable that the B. B. C. will employ its regular artists with "variety," or vaudeville performers, since commercial programs are not allowed in English radiocasting. The B. B. C. has also purchased radiocasting rights to Walt Disney's "Mickey Mouse" and "Silly Symphony" animated sound cartoons and plans to adapt them to radio production. In the background, of course, is their future intention to use Disney films for television.

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"Old Words to New Music" is a drama to music brought to the United States by the National Broadcasting Company. It relates how a shoddy playwright, discouraged at his efforts to get his play produced, wagers that even Shakespeare could not sell a play to the producers of this modern world. In the Faustian fashion his satanic majesty appears and grants the playwright's request.

Shakespeare is brought from Stratford-on-Avon and wanders with the script of "Hamlet" into the office of a musical comedy producer whose public demands a murder in the first act and who must humor the whims of a leading lady and palliate a song writer on his staff. Thus the familiar features of "Hamlet" are reduced to musical comedy technique.

The ghosts beecome a vocal trio who "ooh ooh" in the approved intimate radio fashion. Claudius is murdered on stage to assuage the demands of the audience. The grave diggers sing "Roll Dem Bones." In the last act Ophelia sings "I'm Nuts About You" in the "torchy" manner.

As punishment Satan produces the play of the embittered playwright and condemns Shakespeare to watch every performance until he recovers his artistic integrity. There may be cries of "sacrilege" at this misuse of "Hamlet," but the whole program was well done and very amusing. There may be authors who would sympathize with Shapespeare after Hollywood has gotten through with their artistic endeavors.

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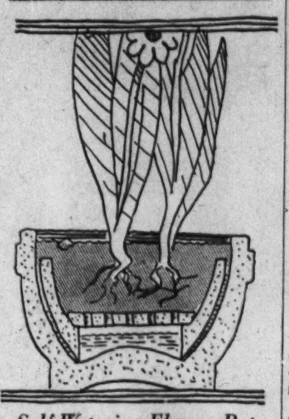
Ray Noble came to the United States originally through his recordings. As recording director for His Master's Voice studios in London he developed a smooth, mellifluous style using musicians from leading British dance bands. This music which flowed in a calm, easy style was quite a relief from the nervous tension of American dance music. The music was as easily listened to as it was danceable. Result, the records quickly scored. Very soon, in the words of the song, Mr. Noble was "the top" and his record sales began to be on a par with the most popular American dance bands.

Inevitably he was brought to the United States. At first he was very unwisely "cold shouldered" by American band leaders. At a "love feast" held in New York, to which a number of dance band leaders were invited, it was quickly decided that he was, after all, a good fellow. Mr Noble further improved this estimate by joining the musicians' union and agreeing to use American musicians. So now he will be heard on the NBC-WEAF chain Wednesdays at 10:30 p. m.

[A Wednesday Feature]

With the Inventors



Self-Watering Flower Pot

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HUSBANDS who are apt to neglect to water house plants when their wives are away, will be delighted at the advent of a self-watering flower pot! The section above shows the water reservoir below the level of the earth container. The moisture is drawn slowly and steadily by capillary attraction up the sides, and then seeps into the thirsty roots. H. D. Knellar, of Brookfield, Ill., received U. S. Patent No. 1977827 for the idea.

Moments Musical

No. 40

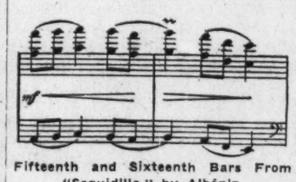
Isaac Albéniz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT Chopin is to Poland, Grieg to Norway, Moussorgsky to Russia, Albéniz is to Spain. "El niño Albéniz," as he was known everywhere, was an infant prodigy with a curious taste for wandering. At an early age, he would board a train and get off anywhere and give a concert. Once at the age of 11 he took ship and landed in Cuba. There he created a sensation, but moved on to San Francisco, where all wonder children seem to get to or come from. There he made enough money to go to Germany, where he made friends with Liszt, who took pleasure in disciplining him, or trying to, and teaching him. When he finally returned to Spain, his success was immediate and enthusiasm became almost delirium.

He was an *enfant terrible*, but so full of gaiety and good humor that he had a host of friends who never deserted him. In Germany I heard tales of his adventures and the tricks he played on his colleagues. And in Paris I heard of him smashing a long mirror in the Conservatoire when he was waiting for an audition which seemed interminable to end. He knew this would break up the audition as well as the mirror.

His suite *Iberia* is undoubtedly his finest work. It is magnificent. His *Orientale, Aragonaise* and *Serenade* for piano are dear to all Spaniards. They speak of the splendor of their country, and of its *"joie de vivre."* Altogether Albéniz's works comprise more than 400 compositions for piano alone.

The *Seguidilla*, even though it has been played so much, always appeals to audiences. Once I was

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Bars From "Seguidilla," by Albéniz.

playing it in the home of a minister's son. He came into the drawing room and said, "What are you doing? That is the old Methodist hymn, 'There's a land that is fairer than day,' and you are making a Spanish dance out of it. What blasphemy!" And there is a strange resemblance.

SONYA MICHELL

Mr. Scroggins

Boston Weather Will Provide

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS stood at the edge of his front piazza in Ulmus Americana, and gazed with sparkling eye at the Common, or at such part of it as can be seen from the Scroggins piazza.

"A great deal of water," he said to himself.

Fib, chief of sparrows, and Florrie, the prominent pigeon, who were at his side as they often are, nodded. Florrie winked, according to custom, while nodding.

"It's better to be a bird," said Fib with a touch of satisfaction. Fib flew easily from the piazza, skimmed close to the snow-and-water-covered ground below, and returned.

"But many of us are not birds," said Scroggins, "and when the Common is covered with water, in pools and lakes and rivers and brooks, what are we going to do?"

Neither Fib nor Florrie ventured to suggest. It was indeed as Scroggins had said. When the snow and ice, which were piled in heaps and stretched like a blanket in every direction, came upon such a lovely, warm day as this particular one, they melted, and water was everywhere. Below Ulmus Americana was a pool so deep that when Scroggins started for his morning walk, and thought it ice instead of water, he plunged up to his neck, and had to dry out in front of the kitchen stove before he could venture into the sunny air again.

"We ought to do something," he said to his friends. "We ought to have boats or rafts or something, so Commoners who haven't wings can get to and fro."

Fib nodded. Florrie winked and said, "Why not have all but birds stay in the trees while the water's on the ground. The birds can look after them."

Scroggins' eyes sparkled. "That's a splendid plan," he said, "except that some of us would like to be out in this lovely sunshine." The friends stayed on and Scroggins

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Dries Out.

thought and thought. As they stood on the porch, the sun went down and the air turned colder and then colder, as it does in Boston without warning. Fib and Florrie said good-by and flew away. Scroggins went into the house. He was, however, working away at the problem of how to make it possible for the non-bird Commoners to go to and fro without falling into water. So hard did he think that after an hour or so he felt the need of air and went outside. It was very cold indeed. He put on his tippet. On the piazza, he walked back and forth to keep warm, looking lovingly at the Common below, on which he would so like to walk. At length he decided to go down the trunk of Ulmus Americana. "For I can think at the bottom of a tree just as well," he said to himself. When he reached the bottom, strangely enough, there was no longer water.

"It's ice," said the venerable Squirrel joyfully. And out he started across the frozen water. Fib and Florrie found him stepping high and free. "Have you thought of something?" said Fib. "I have," said Scroggins. "What?" said Fib.

"Ice," said Scroggins. "Just leave it to the Boston weather."

Fib called that a wonderful Scroggins contribution.

Florrie winked and winked and winked.

Cubs Waiting for Something to Turn Up

The Monitor Camera Club is indebted to Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., for This Picture of Lion Cubs. Contributors to the Camera Club Should Keep in Mind That Only Glossy Prints Are Acceptable, and That Full Details, Together With Name and Address of Sender, Should Be on the Back of Each. Stamps Should Accompany Pictures Whose Return Is Desired; $1 Is Paid for Each Picture Accepted.

Daily Anecdote

A Famous Scholar

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR WILLIAM JONES, an Englishman who lived in the eighteenth century, was one of the world's most famous scholars. He mastered 28 different languages, and had a working knowledge of many Oriental dialects.

When Sir William was 33 years of age he decided, in his own words, "to learn no more rudiments of any kind, but to perfect myself in, first, 12 languages, as the means of acquiring accurate knowledge of history, arts and sciences." These were Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, German, and English.

Later, being sent to India, he extended his researches far beyond these seemingly ample limits. He was the first Englishman to completely master Sanscrit, and he attained a considerable knowledge of Hindostanee and Bengalee. He delved into the Indian dialects, such as the Thibetan, Pali, Phaluvi, and the Deri. Among the languages which he acknowledged to have studied least, but of which he had far more than ordinary knowledge, were Dutch, Swedish, Chinese, Syriac, Welsh, Russian, Coptic, Runic and Ethiopic.

Quotation for Today

THERE must . . . be harmony and unity, and in human beings spiritual loveliness, to constitute an object or a person really beautiful.

— STANDARD DICTIONARY.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Salvage Sales

ONE man, out of work, was a regular attendant at sales of household goods. When the sale was about over he would bid on the entire remaining stuff, and usually get the odds and ends for a song.

He would take these miscellaneous things home to his workshop and he would study their possibilities. One day he found he had five kitchen chairs, sturdy but paintless. He rubbed them down, painted them in attractive colorings and sold them for a sum sufficient to pay for all he bought at the sale that day. He would cane a dilapidated rocker and refinish it, or tighten up a sagged bedspring and have it to sell to someone who could afford to buy. Thus he has made a living out of odds and ends. Mrs. H. C.

In Lighter Vein

Rough Stuff

Some of our novelists don't seem to care a hang what they do with their characters' eyes. For instance:

"Her eyes roamed carelessly round the room."

"With her eyes she riveted him to the spot."

"He tore his eyes from her face and they fell on the letter at her feet."

"Their eyes met for a long, breathless moment, and swam together."

"Marjory would often take her eyes from the deck and cast them far out to sea."

"He wrenched his eyes away from hers. It was a painful moment for both of them."

So It Seemed

The barber had used his electric clippers in cutting small Betty's hair.

"I guess my neck wasn't clean," she told her mother on coming home, "'cause that man used his vacuum cleaner on it."—*Bee-Hive.*

Keep Moving

Visitor in Museum: "Say! don't start looking at things or we'll never get around!"—*Public Opinion.*

The Martyr

"I'm starting a world-wide movement against cosmetics. Powder shall never touch my nose!"

"So you intend to be a shining example?"—*Pearson's.*

The Nose Knows

"What I admire her for most is her exquisite taste in perfumery."

"I see; you let yourself be led by the nose."—*Belfast Telegraph.*

Budget Chat

"Won't it be wonderful when we get out of debt?"

"Yes, dear. Then I can credit again."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Singing in the Rain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

IT WAS a dull, damp day, clouded overhead, muddy underfoot; and the penetrating cold seemed to exert a depressing influence upon even the active and well-clothed.

Hobbling along the pavement went an elderly woman, bundled up in shabby clothes as dun-colored as the mud under her feet, and bent by the weight of the bulging sack she carried.

Suddenly, from this perambulating and seemingly pitiable figure burst a loud song. It was not specially melodious; rather was it shrill and cracked, but it was unmistakably joyous.

It was comic, but it was also exhilarating.

People looked round in amazement, as much astonished as if the song had burst from the stones beneath their feet. Then they looked at one another and smiled.

The atmosphere seemed to lighten; for good cheer passes from one to another just as candle after candle may be lighted from a single flame. The weather suddenly seemed more bearable, the world more cheerful; people appeared more light-hearted, more hopeful and kindly. And it was all because, through the cold and rain, mist and mud, one woman, seemingly feeble, poor, and burdened, went her way singing.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Melita

THE island of "Melita," on which according to Acts 28:1, the Apostle Paul and his companions were shipwrecked during their adventurous voyage to Rome, is now almost universally identified with the modern "Malta"; though, at one time, it was confused with "Meleda," a small island near the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea.

Melita or Malta lies at a distance of some 56 miles from the southernmost point of Sicily, approximately about 187 miles from the African coast, and has an area of about 95 square miles.

On their arrival there, Paul and the 275 other refugees (Acts 27:37) were hospitably received by the islanders (Acts 28:2), and by their governor (vs. 7); and after a stay of some three months, they continued their journey to Italy in an Alexandrian ship which had put in to one of the harbors of Melita for the winter.

Things of Beauty

Northern lights on the prairie, when one beautiful and shimmering curtain recedes to give place to another equally beautiful, and so low one can almost hear the swish of change.

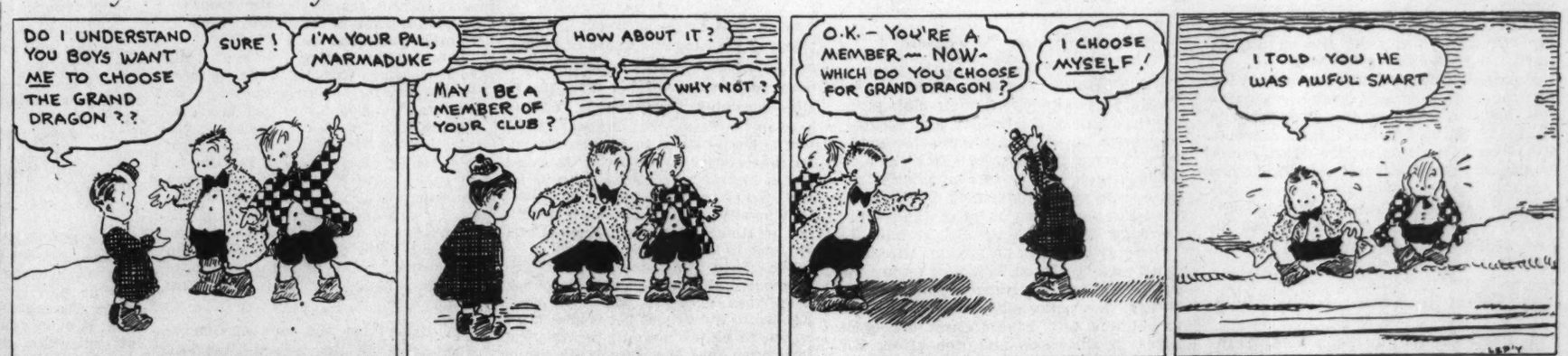
—*Mrs. Katherine A. H., Saskatoon, Sask.*

Arching lines of a slender elm etched upon the snow by a brilliant winter moon.

—*M. L. S., Glen Cove, N. Y.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Settles That!*

By LE PELLEY


DO I UNDERSTAND YOU BOYS WANT ME TO CHOOSE THE GRAND DRAGON??
SURE!
I'M YOUR PAL, MARMADUKE
HOW ABOUT IT?
MAY I BE A MEMBER OF YOUR CLUB?
WHY NOT?
O.K.—YOU'RE A MEMBER—NOW—WHICH DO YOU CHOOSE FOR GRAND DRAGON?
I CHOOSE MYSELF!
I TOLD YOU HE WAS AWFUL SMART

The Adventures of Waddles—*Grandpa's Grandfather*

By THE HAGERS

"NO TROLLEY-CARS! AND SCHOOL, YOU SAY, YOU WALKED TO, SEVERAL MILES AWAY!
WHAT HARDSHIPS, GRANDPA BRANT, YOU HAD WHEN YOU WERE BUT A LITTLE LAD!"
"NOW, MY GRANDFATHER BRANT WOULD SAY, 'YOU LUCKY BIRD! WHY, IN MY DAY
THEY HAD, WHEN I WAS VERY SMALL, NO STREET-CARS AND NO SCHOOLS AT ALL!'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Muddling the Munitions Issue

THE Geneva debate over the American draft treaty for the control of the munitions traffic is as important as it is exasperating. Each leading country concerned—the United States, Great Britain and France—has an element of obstructionism in its attitude toward the treaty. At the very moment when public opinion is unprecedentedly informed of the alarming practices of the arms trade and when a British investigation is finally getting under way, it is disturbing to see so many stumbling blocks pushed into the path of agreement.

The treaty's chief diplomatic difficulty seems to be that it is enmeshed in the toils of Anglo-Franco-German politics. For the treaty proposes three major steps: It would establish international regulation of manufacture and trade in arms, would set up a supervisory body, and provide publicity for expenditure on armaments. The nub of the matter is the supervision, for a commission would be endowed with authority to go into various countries, inspect their munitions factories and stores, and exercise a general vigilance.

This program fits in beautifully with France's aim to keep a sharp eye on Germany's armament. Some such control was contemplated in the recent London accords. But Germany wants a minimum of supervision and is bidding for separate support on that basis. Indeed the old three-cornered game is in full swing, with Germany seeking—not without success—to drive a wedge between France and Britain.

For London's paramount desire is to get Germany's signature on a dotted line—any dotted line. And Downing Street has reverted to the traditional role of the honest broker, mediating between Germany and France. Thus, at Geneva, Great Britain publicly opposes the American plan for munitions supervision, which France supports strongly, and hence nullifies the most vital and practical method of controlling the traffic.

After indulging in this dangerous political maneuver—dangerous because it imperils the promising London agreements—the British Cabinet proceeds to safer ground. It urges that commercial and military aviation be lumped together. Now everything depends on whether this lumping process is to bring civil aviation under some supervision, or whether it is to exempt military aviation from all supervision. Correspondents at Geneva are uncertain which the British delegation means.

If the aim is to control all aviation, a good deal can be said for the British viewpoint. The only trouble is that the inclusion of civil aviation will enormously complicate the task of getting the treaty through the United States Senate, already a man-size job.

And the picture of the Senate, looming forebodingly behind Minister Hugh R. Wilson's shoulder at Geneva, is probably the factor which behind the scenes most impedes the American draft treaty. Here for the first time the United States is undertaking to pilot a treaty through the seas of Geneva debate. That in itself is a promising constructive step. Yet concurrently, the Senate has reasserted its control of foreign affairs. Mr. Wilson's authority is sapped at the start. No foreign delegation can take him seriously. Indeed, the whole of American diplomacy abroad has had its wings clipped by the Senate vote on the World Court.

With Great Britain holding back from any effective supervision of munitions, with France urging the fullest measure of supervision of German affairs, with the United States in doubt whether any treaty could be ratified and particularly dubious about a treaty providing supervision of civil aviation, the present chances for effective control of the munitions traffic by treaty are dark indeed.

But in Washington the Nye committee continues its bold and sometimes careless blasting away at the dark recesses of the traffic, in London a more diffident Royal commission is soon to start a circumspect investigation, and in Paris they are talking hotly of looking into the affairs of Schneider-Creusot. Uncover—uncover—uncover—and ultimately not all the excuses of diplomats can prevent action.

What Is Your Hobby?

A SERVICE club in Wenatchee, Washington, the self-styled apple capital of the world, sponsored a type of community entertainment recently that revealed a phase of human achievement of which one seldom hears but which often exerts a tremendous influence on personal happiness and the building of character.

The entertainment was a hobby show; not an exposition of priceless antiques or miniature masterpieces of handicraft, but just hundreds of little odds and ends created for the pleasure in the making. Such was the popularity of the exhibition that probably double this year's floor space will be needed for the already promised second show next year.

Hobbies bring the professional man and the manual laborer, the adult and the eager boy, upon common ground, for hobbies are inspired by an ambition unshackled by the narrowing motive of commercial remuneration. The reward for hours of painstaking labor at a hobby lies solely in a personal satisfaction that brings to the wealthy hobbyist no greater riches of happiness than to his contemporary less rich in this world's goods.

An indication of the value of such a favorite utilization of leisure time may be deduced from the statement made by a visitor as he was leaving the hobby show: "I'm just beginning to realize how useless I am."

Oil—A National Resource

GOVERNORS of America's principal oil-producing states held solemn conference in Dallas, Texas, a few days ago. If anyone is keeping count of the number of state conferences held in the hope of accomplishing petroleum conservation by agreement, he must have used up a great many tally sheets in the last few years. Of this latest meeting Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, says: "It did more than anything I could do or say to prove the need for strict regulation laws for the Federal Government."

It is not that the conference failed entirely to do anything. It passed a resolution calling on Congress to prohibit immediately the shipment of "hot" or illegally produced oil in interstate commerce. This would be a useful step. But it would not be enough. For it remains, then, for each state to decree what production is legal.

In this instance Gov. James V. Allred of Texas, whose State at present has the greatest amount of flush production, holds out against any restriction other than prevention of outright physical waste of oil. Other states support the proposal of Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma to give the Federal Government authority to allot production according to demand.

So it will ever be in efforts for state compacts. The state that has the newest fields—so long as new fields remain to be found—whether it be Texas, Oklahoma, California or Wyoming, will want to flood the market, and any voluntary agreement will be at the mercy of the least reasonable.

American petroleum supplies are a national rather than a state resource, and there should be national authority to conserve them.

The Governor's Opportunities

GOVERNOR CURLEY now has a rare opportunity. With the resignation of Joseph J. Leonard as Boston police commissioner, the Governor has had the way cleared for the execution of a reform very dear to him.

While Mayor, Governor Curley consistently contended that Boston's police commissioner should be appointed by the Mayor of Boston rather than by the Governor. In his inauguration speech, the Governor said: "Police commissioners should be appointed by and from their municipalities, not by the Governor."

So with Commissioner Leonard out of office, the Governor is in a position to appoint a temporary commissioner, serving until such time as he can obtain legislation turning back the power of appointment to the Mayor of Boston.

Furthermore Governor Curley has an opportunity to appoint as temporary commissioner a man possessed of all those virtues and qualifications for police work that he has contended Mr. Leonard lacked.

Still another opportunity is the freedom the Governor now enjoys to ask Mayor Mansfield whom he would like to have as commissioner. In this manner Mr. Curley could at once effect the spirit of his eagerly sought reform even before it becomes legally a fact.

News From Newcastle

SOMEWHERE on a ship—generally on the forward deck—a name plate gives the name of the builder, and surprisingly often his address is Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Tramp freighter or crack liner, it is fairly probable she was launched from some shipyard on Clydebank or Tyneside. Statistics show a major percentage of big passenger steamships are British built.

Not only on ships, however, is the Newcastle sign displayed. It is now finding its way into English gardens. Resourceful as always, Newcastle-upon-Tyne has turned to building bird boxes. These are quiet times in shipyards and, too often, the staccato din of the riveter's hammer is temporarily stilled. Hence the new industry, and apparently the demand calls for mass production.

"To carry coals to Newcastle" has passed into current speech as a synonym for superfluous effort and has perhaps created widespread impression that nothing so picturesque as bird houses could come out of the Tyneside city. And yet the first thing the traveler to Newcastle by railway sees in the station is Stephenson's "Puffing Billy," quaint pioneer of steam locomotives, and surely there is nothing prosaic in that. The incandescent lamp, destined to illuminate a semi-obscure terrestrial globe, was the product of another Tyneside inventor, Sir Joseph Swan.

Perhaps, however, one of the finest things Newcastle-upon-Tyne has done is courageously to "carry on," despite shipyard inactivity, and place its name plate on nesting boxes for the birds of Britain.

A Story of Wood Pulp

Book News of the Day

EVEN if Edna Ferber's publishers did not carefully remind us of the fact, few could read her novels and not be aware that all together they constitute an epitome of America. "The Girls" and "So Big" in the Middle West, "Show Boat" on the Mississippi River, "Cimarron" in Oklahoma, "American Beauty" in New England and now "Come and Get It," in the northern timberland of Wisconsin (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50), unite to present a huge American pageant. True, this is by no means all of America. There are still great areas of geography and social history left for Miss Ferber to explore with characteristically curious and accumulative surveys; but what she has done impresses almost everyone—except perhaps some who live in the places she has described—as substantial and valid. It must impress all readers, without exception, as vivid and exciting.

The exciting quality of Miss Ferber's writing lies partly in her tense and rapid style, but more in the kind of characters she creates. She builds her novels around exceptional men and women, she has an eye for the unusual; or perhaps it is fairer to say that she finds the unusual in every character. Tame, conventional people do not please her. When she depicts one of those his very tameness and conventionality become extreme.

Thus in "Come and Get It" her characters include Barney Glasgow, a shanty boy who ruthlessly makes his way up by courage, skill and the natural gifts of personality, by a wealthy marriage and by arrant land-grabbing and exploitation of national resources until he owns half the timberland of his state and the biggest pulp-paper mills in the country. Barney Glasgow is an extraordinary person, yet American history affords examples of such men, especially in the last quarter of the last century.

In contrast to Barney's bursting vitality are the prim, homely, unimaginative woman he marries, his frigid though forceful son Bernie, and the Scandinavian "goddess" who waited on table in a little backwoods hotel, at 18 devastated the middle-aged heart of Barney Glasgow, utilized her opportunities with a singleness of purpose worthy of a better cause, married Barney's son Bernie, and became an international byword for splendor and extravagance in the rich years of the 1920's. That was Lotta Glasgow, born Lindbeck.

Millionaires of Butte des Morts (Bewdamore, they called it), mill hands, loggers, miners, men who turned tree-clad Wisconsin into a land of factories and waste places, men from Maine, New Brunswick, Cornwall, Sweden, Hungary; their wives and their children, who became richer and richer, or poorer and poorer; the houses they lived in, the food they ate, the clothes they wore, their diversions and their lingo, all are set out in this rapid, copiously detailed, adroit, rather breathless book of Miss Ferber's.

"Come and Get It"?—that was the call of the camp cook when a meal was ready. Barney Glasgow took all he could get, his son Bernie multiplied that fortune by tens and hundreds, and in the end Bernie's children—at the same time more clear-visioned and more idealistic—face a new, topsy-turvy but adventurous world.

W. K. R.

Trying to Find Out Why They Don't Hatch

Chore Time

CHORE time in winter on the farm. Soft, large flakes of snow drift down past the apartment windows in the city. Four o'clock. Streets are lighted. Indistinct figures hurry along the avenue.

Four o'clock on a winter afternoon. On a New England farm, years ago, that was the signal to start the "chores." A homely, peaceful, story-telling word. The family was known in the town as a "reading family." Sometimes at four o'clock it was hard to put aside Dickens or Scott or Shakespeare. For in this family stormy winter days were reading days. The school was three miles distant and experiences with winter storms had convinced the father and mother that lessons would better be done at home. How the children worked to finish them! And when the mother had heard the lessons and was satisfied as to their completion, the rest of the day was free for reading.

But chore time was a happy time. And after a day with books we welcomed a period of activity. We bundled up in the kitchen—boots, stocking cap, overalls, sweaters, mackinaw and mittens.

* * *

First the paths had to be shoveled—to the barn, to the henhouse, and to the mail box. John, the hired man who had been with the family forty years, and father, enjoyed it as much as the children. There were snowball flurries, and shovelfuls of light snow that descended on one's head unexpectedly.

It was fun to go into the big barn. The cow tie-up was warm. The cows mooed softly and rattled their neck stanchions. They wanted some of the good clover hay. The Jerseys were gentle. No harsh words or actions were permitted.

We children scrambled up the ladder to the great mow. We pitched forkfuls of hay down to the floor. Twenty cows, four horses, and a dozen young stock ate a lot. Then we jumped from the mow to the hay on the floor. It was a jump of a dozen feet, and we would sink completely from sight. Up the ladder we would scramble again chuckling and shouting.

* * *

John had usually fed the hens, but we gathered the eggs and emptied the drinking buckets so the water would not freeze during the night and break them. We children took most of the care of the young stock, fed them, watered them, and curried them. For each year we entered our own at the County Fair and the money we earned went mostly into the bank toward college.

When the barn was clean and the cows brushed, the cows were milked and the cream separated. The skim milk was given to the pigs and calves. Then the cows were turned out into the yard to drink. On cold days pails full of hot water were brought from the kitchen to temper the water in the tank.

"Why can't the cows drink cold water if the deer and birds and foxes do?" we asked John.

"Well," said John in his thoughtful way, "they don't have to give warm milk that makes cream so children can have shoes and books and sleds."

* * *

It was lots of fun to take care of the horses. We were allowed to lead the two Belgian mares, Nell and Bess, to the trough. We put the home-raised corn and oats into the mangers. We spread a deep layer of clean oat straw for a bed. The colts were too skittish and lively for children to handle. John used to let them out last, slip off the headstalls, open the yard gate, and let them run. How they loved it. Through the snow they galloped, heels flying high, heads up, snorting and whinnying with exuberance. Across the fields they went, disappearing in the dusk. A moment later they came back, flashing past us, into the orchard, round the barn.

Then John would bring a wooden measure half full of corn and shake it as the colts went by. Sometimes they tried to stop so quickly they almost sat down, and they followed John into the barn.

After the stock ate their grain, the mangers were all heaped high with hay. Then we put big shovelfuls of sweet-smelling pine sawdust under the cows and in the calf pens. The kerosene lanterns, hanging from nails in the timbers, cast soft yellow gleams of light. Corners were full of mysterious shadows.

Outside, the barn door was carefully closed. the milk house secured, and in single file, the lanterns glowing and our figures throwing long shadows, we went to the house for supper. Chore time was over.

H. S. P.

Etching: 1780

ICONOCLASTIC writings of the past decade have tended to give clay feet to many a hero. It is reassuring, therefore, to find in a little-known word-etching of General Washington, appearing in the private correspondence of one of his contemporaries, that the hero of every American school child was also a hero in his own day.

* * *

Count Axel Fersen of Sweden, a close friend of the King and Queen of France, and an intimate of most leaders of European governments of his day, was an aide-de-camp to the Comte de Rochambeau in the French Expeditionary Force sent to aid the Colonists in their struggle for independence. Fersen's entire career proves him to have been a man of exceptional discernment, and he recognized in General Washington a man of nobility and greatness before that place had been accorded to him in history.

The young count was warm-hearted, generous, well-educated and trained to know men. A loyal friend of Marie Antoinette throughout her tragic career, he was to witness not only the American Revolution, but the French Revolution and the revolution in Sweden in 1810. He took an enthusiastic part in the expedition to Rhode Island and was present at the siege of Yorktown. Later he was employed in conferences with Washington, not only because of his personal qualities, but because he had a ready knowledge of the English language.

* * *

From his letters to his father, we have a sketch of the expeditionary forces as they set sail from Brest in May of 1780 with some 5000 men under command of Rochambeau. They had expected a much larger force but they were disappointed, he wrote, because the pirates of Jersey chased into port some ten or twelve large ships. "We are accompanied," he remarks in one letter, "by seven vessels of the line and in forty days we may reach America if the wind is fair."

It was sixty-eight days, however, before the contingent landed in Rhode Island. "We are occupying the island peacefully," he said, "and are well trenched in a healthy camp; nothing has been taken from the inhabitants except by sale." A few weeks later, however, he wrote, ". . . far from being useful to the Americans, we are a burden to them; we do not reinforce their army for we are twelve days from it, and separated by arms of the sea which cannot be crossed safely at this season. We are even an expense, because in consuming so much, we make provisions scarce. . . ."

Late in the autumn he went with Rochambeau to Hartford, Conn., to meet Washington for the first time, and he was greatly excited over his privilege. "We were six," he writes his father, "to interview the General. I went in advance to announce our arrival and had time to see that illustrious man. He is noble and majestic, yet his gentle and honest face agrees with the moral qualities of the man. He has the air of a hero, very cold, and speaks but little, but is polite and civil withal. An air of sadness pervades his countenance, which is not unbecoming."

* * *

He writes that the suite of General Washington on this occasion included the Marquis de Lafayette, who stood just behind his chair to interpret. There were also present General Knox, M. de Gourion, chief of engineers, and six aides-de-camp. "An escort of twenty dragoons also came with him, as he had to cross a region full of the enemy. One travels with his own horse rather than with post horses," he remarks, "and nearly always on horseback as the roads are bad, but in this instance all were in carriages, for the General was tired. . . . While it is true that General Washington neither speaks nor understands French, he once used it to good advantage if (as is said) he really wrote to the Marquis (de Lafayette): 'Of all the vices of democratic government, the greatest, perhaps is that it is always necessary that the people *sente avant de consentir à voir* (feel before consenting to see).'"

D. D.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Favors "El" Removal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I saw an article in the Boston Post recently, by Ex-Mayor Nichols of Boston, relative to the removal of the Boston Elevated structures in Boston and Charlestown, and to substitute the same with tunnels. I fully agree with Mr. Nichols that this should be done, and the removal to commence as soon as possible. This structure is not only damaging Boston, but it is a very great hindrance to the prosperity and progress of our city.

Boston, EZRA F. PRATT

The Wide Horizon

Jobs or Jails for Youth

By Ralph A. Felton

Professor of Rural Sociology, Drew University

EIGHTY-ONE of 100 juvenile delinquents recently studied at the Annandale Reformatory of New Jersey were out of work when they got into trouble. Of the nineteen that were employed, four were working for relatives, receiving only their board as wages. One boy was working only part time.

A few typical cases will illustrate how our present unemployment situation makes juvenile delinquents. Donald is twenty years old. His mother and stepfather, with a family of ten, are supported by public welfare agencies. They belong to the Presbyterian Church, but because of their economic condition they do not attend.

* * *

Donald is not afraid of work. He has had five different jobs. His usual salary has been $10 a week. These jobs lasted only three months, on an average. The periods of unemployment have taken their toll.

His first offense was "breaking, entering and larceny" in 1932. He was put on a year's probation. His next arrest was for driving a stolen car. His own account of his third offense gives an insight into the boy's problem.

"When I helped to rob stores I knew I was in wrong, but the reason I robbed these stores was I did not have anything to eat and my mother and father couldn't buy me any, so I thought I had to eat and I went out and stole."

* * *

Along with unemployment come crowded homes. Rent cannot be paid, so the parents move to smaller quarters. The older children are crowded out on the street.

Henry, eighteen years of age, lived with his family of five in two tiny rooms. He constantly quarreled with his stepfather, who also had not had work for some time. For eighteen long months Henry had been unable to get a job. During his period he had been convicted three times of "breaking and entering." His own confession is self-explanatory.

"I took $8 from a house on Irvington Street. I opened a window and took a pocketbook. I got caught and was sent here. I took the money because I needed it for shoes and clothes and because my father (stepfather) was not working then."

Poverty and overcrowding, unemployment and crime, go hand in hand.

* * *

There are about 400 boys in the reformatory. One hundred of these were selected at random for this study. Access was given by the authorities to all their records and to those of the earlier case workers. The average delinquent included in this study was eighteen years of age, has had approximately three jobs, at each of which he has worked an average of nine months before being laid off.

Tony lived in a big rural town. Three sisters and three brothers belong to this Italian family. The father is out of work. Tony had had two jobs which he held for an average of seven months each. He seemed willing to work. But from both of these $10-a-week jobs he was laid off. Three times he came into conflict with the authorities.

His own story follows: "Dear Sir: Just a few lines to let you know that I have stolen a car and I had six months' probation. Then I went out to steal a bicycle to look for a job and I sold the bicycle. Then the bicycle was returned two days later."

The majority of the crimes committed by these boys are against property. Usually when the crime is against a person it is for the purpose of getting possession of property.

* * *

Sixty-four of this group of offenders come from poverty-stricken homes. The pleasures that appeal to boys are largely purchased with money. Amusements, nice clothes and a girl friend cost something. They see other boys enjoying themselves. Billboards, show windows, newspapers and the movies constantly hold before their eyes pleasures which they desire. How can they get them? They cannot get them from relief agencies. Parents of other boys provide them but their parents cannot. As a rule, they are willing to work for them. But the avenue of obtaining the things they want by legitimate means is closed. The way of crime is open and they enter it.

There is no single remedy for this problem. More vocational guidance and training by our schools will help. Churches can provide more social programs for youths to take the place of some of the harmful and expensive commercialized amusements. Some form of unemployment insurance may be evolved that will close many roads to delinquency. The movies may find better ways to teach honesty and integrity. The gangster picture must be eliminated. Employment agencies must be more keen to the needs of youth. Y. M. C. A. and Scout organizations can do more for youth if they are more largely supported. The employer can take a more intelligent interest in his young employee.

There are no "born criminals." Each boy wants but a chance—a chance to live life at its best.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, FEBRUARY 20, 1935

"America Enshrines Her Sturdy Sire"

The head of George Washington chiseled by Gutzon Borglum out of the solid granite of Mt. Rushmore in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

The head of the First President of the United States is 60 feet from crown to chin. The sculptor at work in the above picture, like a fly on the nose, is swung over the sheer cliff in a special bos'n's chair.

See "Washington as a Churchman"—Page Two

Washington as a Churchman

Service as a Vestryman and Regular Attendance Were Only Superficial Indications of His Deeply Religious Nature, Marked Not So Much by Creed or Profession as by Daily Practice

By Tully Nettleton

"At a Vestry held for Truro Parish, October 25, 1762, ordered, that George Washington, Esq. be chosen and appointed one of the Vestry-men of this Parish, in the room of William Peake, Gent. deceased."

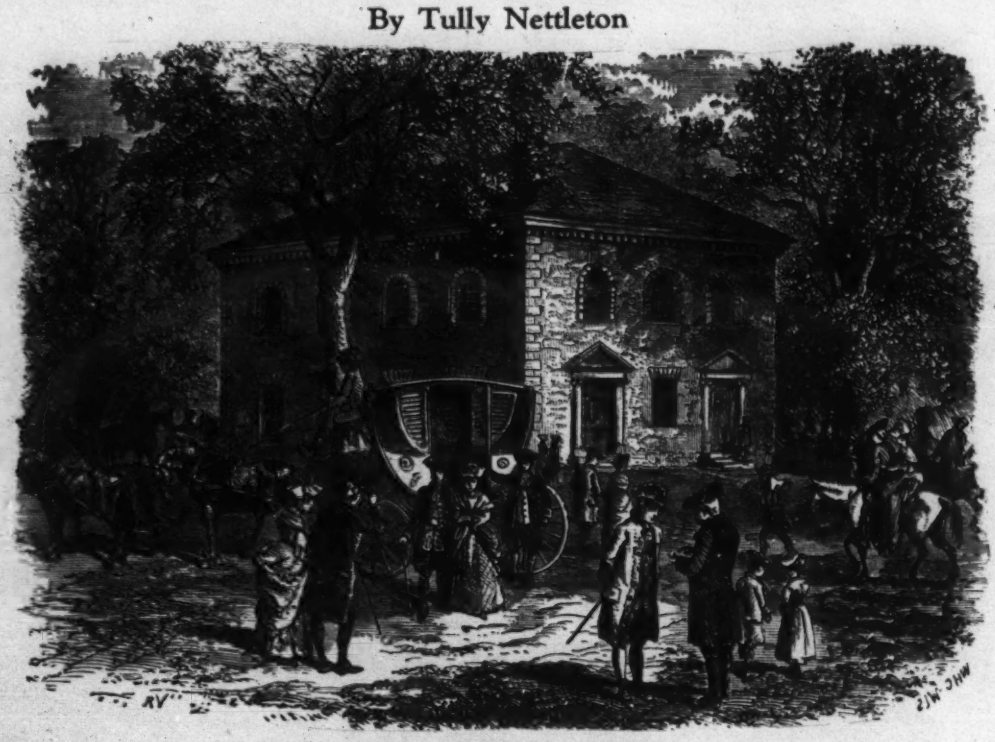
This entry in the old vestry book of Pohick Church marks the beginning of a long and conscientious service which constituted an important and comparatively little noted phase of the career of George Washington. It tells how the Virginia surveyor, soldier and landowner, at the age of 30—or three years after he married Martha Custis and settled down at Mount Vernon to the life of a colonial planter—took his part in the religious and charitable affairs of his neighborhood.

The depth of Washington's religion, of course, consisted of more than his quiet activity as a churchman, but the fidelity of that service is at least an index of his estimate of the importance of religion in the community. Since he was one of the largest property holders of the vicinity and since his father a quarter of a century earlier had been a vestryman, it was natural that he should be consulted in the business affairs of the parish, which then included what now are parts of four counties.

The first vestry he attended was held at Falls Church, some 20 miles from Mount Vernon, and at this meeting, the old church having fallen into serious disrepair, it was ordered that a new brick edifice be built and that an advertisement be issued for bids. This was in March, 1763, and in the same year he became, with his friend Col. George William Fairfax, one of the two church wardens for the parish.

The parish in the "established" or Episcopal Church of that time had duties which were partly civil as well as ecclesiastical. The wardens were the executive and accounting officers, directing collection of the levy which was calculated in pounds of tobacco and approved by the vestry, and applying this sum to the maintenance of the church buildings and to relief of the poor. In addition they were responsible for binding out orphans and indigent children as apprentices and for presenting to the court persons guilty of Sabbath-breaking, profanity, drunkenness and other more serious moral offenses.

In 1765 Fairfax parish was divided off, at first including Mount Vernon, and Washington was elected a vestryman of the new unit. But the line was soon redrawn, putting the Washington plantation back into Truro parish, and he continued his service and attendance at the little frame church which then stood near Occoquan Creek, two miles south of the present Pohick Church.



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CHURCH
Pohick Church, Truro Parish, Made Him a Vestryman in 1762, Soon After He Settled at Mount Vernon, Seven Miles Away. The Church Was in Disrepair, and a New Brick One Was Finished in 1772 and Is Shown Here.

A little later Washington played a leading part in the relocation of the church and the construction of the brick edifice which still stands. For years the congregation had been repairing the old church on the Occoquan, and when it was at length decided to build a new one some wanted it placed on the same location as the old, while others wished a new site.

Influential George Mason, whose estate at Gunston Hall was, with Washington's, the largest in the parish, pleaded that they should not desert the spot hallowed by the bones of their ancestors. But Washington at this time submitted a carefully prepared map which he as a surveyor had drawn of the whole vicinity, showing the old location, the proposed new one and the residence of every attending parishioner. This demonstrated that the new site was much nearer the center of population, and the argument of the map for the location on Pohick Creek eventually prevailed.

When the vestry had finally fixed the spot for the new structure, they in 1769 appointed George William Fairfax, George Mason, Daniel McCarthy and Washington as the building committee to work with Daniel French, the builder. Benson J. Lossing in his "Field-Book of the Revolution," published in 1860, preserves a copy of a ground plan and front elevation of the structure declared to have been drawn by Washington for the guidance of the builder.

The church was finished in 1772 and Washington attended his last vestry there in 1774, though he remained nominally a vestryman for a decade longer. The vestry book shows he was present at 23 of 31 vestry meetings, and he was away from the county at the times of most of the others.

As to his church attendance during this pre-Revolutionary time, the Rev. Lee Massey, rector of the parish, said: "I never knew so constant an attendant on church as Washington. And his behavior in the house of God was ever so deeply reverential that it produced the happiest effects on my congregation, and greatly assisted me in my pulpit labors."

Possibly the Rev. Mr. Massey overstated the case somewhat, but there is sufficient evidence in Washington's diaries, broken though they are, to show that the "Father of His Country" was consistent if not also more than ordinarily frequent in his church attendance. Up to 1768 his entries are largely agricultural notes, but after that, under the heading "Where and how my time is spent," his record shows that he went to services, usually at Pohick Church, on an average about once a month. In this connection it must be remembered that seven miles and return was no easy distance to traverse in bad weather on colonial coach roads and, moreover, that this country chapel was only one of a circuit of churches visited by the rector and may have had a sermon only about one week in four.

Sunday after Sunday the entry in his diary is, "At home all day alone." Or occasionally there is a notation of some traveler or guests stopping in. Or often he and Mrs. Washington visited at Belvoir, the home of his friend, Colonel Fairfax. Apparently he spent a large part of these Sundays at home in taking care of his large correspondence or even casting up his accounts, but there is testimony of members of his household that he habitually opened and closed his day, during the week as well as on the Sabbath, with private devotions, kneeling before the open Bible in his library. Frequently on stormbound Sundays he read the Bible and sermons to his family. However much he might go fox-hunting or visit his mill or look over land on other days, the indication is that the Sabbath was always spent quietly.

About the time of the completion of Pohick Church, Washington took a pew in the Episcopal Church, now Christ Church, in Alexandria, paying £36 10s. for it, the highest subscription among the pew rents there. Here the services were more regular and Washington attended somewhat more often, though on some of the days when he notes that he "Went to Church in Alexandria" he may have gone to the Presbyterian Meeting House with his intimate friend, Dr. Craik.

As the Revolutionary crisis drew near, his frequency of church attendance increased. On June 1, 1774, he "Went to Church and fasted all day," this having been urged out of sympathy with Massachusetts the day the Boston Port bill went into operation. He was at church at least four times between that date and his departure on Aug. 1 for the convention at Williamsburg which elected him with six others to attend the Continental Congress. Arriving in Philadelphia, he illustrated his nonsectarianism by attending within four Sundays a Quaker meeting, a Presbyterian church and a "Romish Church" as well as three Episcopal services.

The day after he took command of the Continental Army outside Boston, General Washington issued a general order warning against cursing and drunkenness. Other such orders followed, and his reverent references to divine Providence in state papers as President are well known.

It was probably at St. Paul's Chapel in New York and Christ Church in Philadelphia that Washington most regularly and often attended religious services, this during his two administrations as President. During his travels he attended sometimes Episcopal services, sometimes a Congregational, Moravian, German Reformed or other church.

But church attendance or even service as a church officer was relatively a small part in George Washington's religion. It was like the one seventh of an iceberg that shows above the water while six sevenths lies beneath. His real religion was not a thing of creed or profession but of deep inward conviction, abiding simple faith and daily practice. It comprised rugged honesty, a stern sense of duty, a will to do justice, a tolerance for the faiths of others and a humble, thankful, enduring conviction of the goodness of the Almighty.

An appropriate summary of his sentiment on the place of religion in public and private life is contained in a letter of May, 1789, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in which he wrote:

"While I reiterate the profession of my dependence upon Heaven as the source of all public and private blessings; I will observe that the general prevalence of piety, philanthropy, honesty, industry and economy seems, in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly necessary for advancing and confirming the happiness of our country. While all men within our territories are protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of their consciences; it is rationally to be expected from them in return, that they will all be emulous of evincing the sincerity of their professions by the innocence of their lives, and the beneficence of their actions: For no man who is profligate in his morals, or a bad member of the civil community, can possibly be a true Christian, or a credit to his own religious society."

Courtesy George Washington Bicentennial Commission
EXTERIOR OF THE POHICK CHURCH TODAY
Another Angle of the Old Virginia Church.

© Underwood & Underwood
INTERIOR OF THE POHICK CHURCH
The Washington Pews, One for the Men, the Other for the Women of the Family, Are Just Beyond and to the Right of the Baptismal Font, Opening Toward the Pulpit.

A Future British Prime Minister?

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Former Grocer's Boy, Now the Head of London's Municipal Government and Formerly a Labor Party Member of Parliament, Appears Destined to Go Higher

By Everard Cotes

SMALL IN STATURE, but with almost certain prospect of some time or another becoming a Labor Party Prime Minister of England, is Mr. Herbert Morrison, now head of the municipal government of London.

On meeting Mr. Morrison for the first time one is struck by his youthfulness. This is not so much because—as years are reckoned among ministers of state—he is still very young. It does not depend upon his pleasant smile and remarkably gentle voice—though these are also noticeable. It arises from something else. It is that he inspires friendship. Even his bitterest political opponents have the most cordial personal relations with him.

At the height of the political crisis in the autumn of 1931, when the Labor Party was split from top to bottom, he and Mr. James H. Thomas, then Dominions Secretary of State, took different sides. They attacked each other fiercely from their places in Parliament. Outside the House of Commons they remained "'Erb" and "Jim" to each other.

Much the same has applied to Mr. Morrison's relations with his former chief, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The two went opposite ways in 1931. Yet consideration for personal friendship for Mr. Morrison overrode everything else with the senior of them. "We older men are risking our whole future," Mr. MacDonald wrote to Mr. Morrison in August, 1931. "I would not ask you to jeopardize yours."

How Mr. Morrison appeared to the late Lord Haldane is shown in a terse minute by that elder statesman. "He has a cool head in a crisis," wrote Lord Haldane. "He knows his own mind. His administration is competent, clean and effective. He won't let us down." One of the reasons why Mr. Morrison is trusted is because his friends all feel with the late Lord Haldane that they won't be "let down."

Mr. Morrison delights to recall the humble surroundings from which he came. He sometimes refers to himself as having been "an errand boy to a grocer." On Nov. 27, 1933, in the Central Hall, Westminster, at a mass meeting held to consider the German situation, he laughed tolerantly at Aryan pedigrees. In comparison he quoted his own. "My father," he said, "was a policeman in the East End. My mother was a housemaid. I don't need to look back any further." When he first spoke in the House of Commons his Cockney (East London) accent raised a laugh. "I'm 'Oxton, not Oxford," he laughed back, and the smile was on his side. Hoxton is a densely built-up region of workers' dwellings in the East End of London where Mr. Morrison's father lived.

Presenting the prizes at St. Andrew's Church of England School, Stockwell, another London district, where he was a scholar before he got his first job, Mr. Morrison heartened backward lads by telling them that a school prize was something he himself had never managed to win.

From being a grocery errand boy, Mr. Morrison when he was 18 became a store assistant who "lived in," that is, lodged and had his food on the premises. It was then that he taught himself political economy. Later on he was a telephone operator. In 1915 he was appointed part-time secretary to the London Labor Party. The post was made a full-time one in 1919 and he has held it ever since. His election to represent the South Division of Hackney in Parliament grew out of this.

His abilities soon became known in the House of Commons. As Minister of Transport in a Labor Government he drew up a detailed scheme for the public ownership and co-ordination of the entire passenger traffic in London, including underground railways, buses and trams. His party went out of office before this scheme had materialized. But his plan was recognized as so sound that later on it was adopted and put into operation almost in its entirety by the present National Government. Conservatives have thus been indebted to a Socialist for what has proved one of the most valuable administrative reforms ever effected in the metropolis.

After the general election of 1931, when Mr. Morrison was out of office, he refused the offer of a £5000-a-year post as organizer for the Electrical Development Association, a highly successful body he had been largely instrumental in setting up. He had taken Mr. MacDonald's advice to stick to the Labor Party, but he deliberately chose poverty for himself in this course, when he had the option of being in easy street.

© Keystone

PRESENTING PRIZES

At a Stockwell School, Which He Himself Attended, He Admits Never Having Won Any Such Honors.

In the following three years he organized victory for his party in the London County Council (municipal government), where thanks to his leadership Labor now rules for the first time in history.

Later in 1934 he was the main source of inspiration to Labor in the borough elections, contests which determine the political color of the municipal government of the larger provincial cities, besides a number of metropolitan areas. In these borough elections—just as had previously been the case in the London County Council contest—a swing-over to the Left took place. These successes for Labor have been of such dimensions as seriously to alarm the National Government, which must itself submit to a general election within the next 18 months.

Mr. Morrison is now consolidating the ground that he has gained. He is preparing for the parliamentary contest that is to come. In a number of telling speeches he has indicated the policy he proposes to pursue. It differs from that hitherto adopted by Labor in that it is national as opposed to class. To clear the way for its adoption he had first to get rid of competing proposals. These have been sponsored by that brilliant lawyer, Sir Stafford Cripps, chairman of a powerful Left-wing Labor group known as "the Socialist League."

This body has been preaching an extreme form of Socialism with which Mr. Morrison will have nothing to do. Sir Stafford had said, "I cannot imagine the Labor Party's coming into power without a first-rate financial crisis." Mr. Morrison fastened upon these words. "That any Socialist," he said, "should make speeches presenting the Tories (Conservatives) with the war cry 'A vote for Labor is a vote for a first-rate financial crisis' seems to me childish. It may be good melodrama but it's not fighting politics." Mr. Morrison has won his point. Sir Stafford's policy has been disowned.

Mr. Morrison proposes to advance in the direction of Socialism, that is, of public ownership of the chief utilities and industries. But he will do this just as far but no further than the black-coated as well as the overalled worker can be convinced is desirable. And the Labor Party has taken him at his word.

The test that Mr. Morrison would apply to Socialism is one as searching as even the Conservative Party could ask. "The public ownership of a given industry," he says, "can only be defended upon the basis that it is economically and socially superior to private ownership. . . . The public has a right to be satisfied that a publicly-owned industry is not going to be run by politicians for party ends, and that it is going to be managed by competent people who understand or who are capable of grasping large-scale business operations."

On another occasion he said, "We don't intend to squander money. We realize we have a duty to the payer as well as to the receiver. But we have also an obligation not to treat people who ask for relief as though they were criminals."

Elsewhere he said, "London has given us a big job, one that needs all our hearts, all our consciences, all our brains. We must not let the citizens down."

London News Agency Photos, Ltd.

MR. HERBERT MORRISON MEETS HIS WATERLOO

The Leader of the London County Council, Wearing Workman's Gloves, Helps to Remove the First Portion of the Stonework of Old Waterloo Bridge. It Was His Administration Which Broke a Nine Years' Deadlock Over What to Do About the Collapsing Span.

Some of Mr. Morrison's advice to his fellow municipal councilors is also significant. "You must all remember," he said, "that you have been elected by the rate payers [local taxpayers] of your different boroughs, and that you must serve those who have chosen you." He went on to give the sound counsel, "Keep contractors [those who bid for awards] at arm's length."

"Do not," he said, "consider relations when appointments have to be made." Another piece of advice was, "A chief officer must be a chief officer. Otherwise you cannot criticize the working of his department. Do not so place him that if you find any fault he can say, 'I am not master in my own house.'"

A prominent opportunity of showing what could be done on these lines has already been seized by Mr. Morrison with characteristic energy. When his party was returned to power in the London County Council, one of its first tasks was to decide what should be done about the then collapsing Waterloo Bridge, one of the main routes of traffic connecting the London north of the River Thames with that on the south. Mr. Morrison's Conservative predecessors in office had been disputing over this question for nine years. Mr. Morrison tackled it in as many weeks. Denouncing as "an extravaganza of squandermania" a competing £15,000,000 project that had been holding up a settlement, and also refusing to be intimidated by a hostile vote in the House of Commons, he proceeded to solve the difficulty in his own way. His solution did not please a number of people. It is to cost only a tenth of the other project. It pays no attention to opposition from London newspapers. But it has met the practical requirements of the situation. A new bridge is being built. It may or may not prove to be an architectural masterpiece, but it has been an object lesson in common sense and energy.

Mr. Morrison is getting on with his job. Today it is to give London a new bridge. Tomorrow it may be something very much bigger.

From "The Hen That Kept House." Told and Illustrated by Emma L. Brock. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1933
A STORY ABOUT THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Young Friendships

From Kindergarten to College, Students Are Finding and so Are Learning to

By Margaret

PICTURE BOOKS ILLUSTRATING the doings of foreign children become the first block in the pattern of good will among nations. When small children in one country see pictures of youngsters in another country jumping rope, making mud pies, playing house, flying kites, improvising trains, and doing the things familiar to themselves, a common understanding is being born between the future citizens of the world.

The old habit of emphasizing the peculiarities, the eccentricities, the strangeness of the boys and girls of other lands is being replaced in progressive schools with the idea of dwelling more on the ways in which children are the same, though they live far away geographically.

After all, boys and girls beyond the sea have similar joys and sorrows known to their contemporaries at home. Regardless of the country or the economic status of a particular huddle of children, for instance, they often can be found "playing house," whether they are doing it with costly china on spick and span linen or getting along the best way they can with a mud table and broken bits of porcelain from the alley.

Dipping down even into the kindergarten is this attempt to plant the seeds of friendliness toward boys and girls in other countries, even though the feeling of nationalism in the last two years has tended to brush aside education in things international, turning attention more acutely to problems within the nation.

Still there are teachers and schools refusing to be sidetracked from their international ideals. Evidence of this may be found in the International Library for Children established at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, where more than 1000 grown-ups came each week to ask all kinds of questions about books which told of foreign children.

Groping for a little more light on where to get such books and how to use them toward building up more good will among their little folks back home, these grown-ups were teachers, librarians, and parents from many different states, from big cities and from villages scattered all the way from Mexico to Canada, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

They were out for ideas to carry back to their home towns on how to develop international understanding. They found in the new library, the first to be established exclusively for children in just this way, some 1600 books in gay bindings in 15 different languages, and shelved according to countries, not subjects or authors.

They saw small children lured away from the magic mountain, the merry-go-rounds and other attractions of the Enchanted Island, perfectly happy to sit down at little tables for hours to examine the French and German versions of Peter Rabbit, to wander through the pages of gay pictures of boys and girls in Mexico, the United States, France, Russia, Hungary and China.

These seekers after ideas for instilling good will toward other nations in the youngsters of today were delighted to find that the library, at the close of the fair, was to have permanent quarters in Chicago as the children's section of the Library of International Relations. Inquiries have come in from 41 American states and from seven foreign countries indicating that beyond the rumble of nationalism there is hope ready to be revived in the realm of teaching good will among the nations.

Back home the leaders in this movement are already on their way in this effort to introduce materials and methods which will help to bring closer together the youngsters of the world. Study projects centering about various nations have done much in the grades to interest children in things beyond their own borders.

Even in some kindergartens teachers now are directing little tots toward a bigger world. Just what happens in these kindergartens? After an hour or so of constructing little buildings of orange crates, of hammering, pounding and chattering, and another period of pasting or tidying up the playhouse, the youngsters arrive at the "book hour."

Squatting on a big rug in the middle of the floor little boys and girls thumb the pages of picture books. They look at the big brown horse and the colts, the farmyard doings, the chickens. They ripple through the books of automobiles or birds. Scattered among these are books of foreign children. The little scanners of pictures see black-haired Japanese children playing train with a string of chairs, and Fido perched in the back coach. They pause over the picture of Dutch children dancing and playing at the port, or boys and girls in Italy. They watch the little Dane, or Swede, or French child at play.

Seeing a foreign child talk to the mail man, eat a bowl of soup, help to plant flowers—things familiar to the little onlookers—tends to establish a bond. Occasionally a kindergartener asks about what the Norwegian boy is doing in the picture, or why the German girl acts as she does, for these little children see and hear more than an older person is willing at times to admit.

A little museum is a great asset to a kindergarten. A Chinese lady came one day to speak to the children in one school and left a Chinese doll. To this were added a pair of Dutch wooden shoes, some tiny dishes from Germany, toy animals from Japan, shells, fans and other trinkets from some other faraway country. Thus a small museum grew up which delighted the children, especially when they were allowed to hold the animals and dolls in their hands.

"This museum gets the children started in the right direction," the kindergarten director said, "and it is surprising how easily a remark here and there can be put in almost incidentally to get the boys and girls acquainted with foreign children."

Beside the museum stood a small globe and though there was no serious study of it with such small children, often a country is pointed out on the big ball, especially if someone from that land comes to visit the school.

As children grow older and are able to read, they are taken further and further into the geography, history and social life of other countries. In the second grade they begin to read little stories of foreign children along with their other reading. On up through the grades into the history classes in high school and beyond, whenever there is a chance to get another nation's point of view, the progressive teacher tries to point it out.

This idea of preparing children of today to be the citizens of a world community tomorrow, in which national borders do not mean strong prejudices, is very vital. Indeed, at the last conference of the New Education Fellowship, which met in Nice, France, edu-

From "Kees and Klientje." By Marian King. Illustrated by Elizabeth Enright
Albert Whitman & Co., Chicago, 1934
A STORY ABOUT CHILDREN IN HOLLAND FOR CHILDREN EVERYWHERE

From "Pancho and His Burro." By Zhenya and Jan Gay. William Morrow & Co., New York, 1930
A STORY ABOUT MEXICAN CHILDREN AND HOW THEY LIVE

Built Upon Books

How Like They Are to the Youth of Other Nations Be Citizens of the World

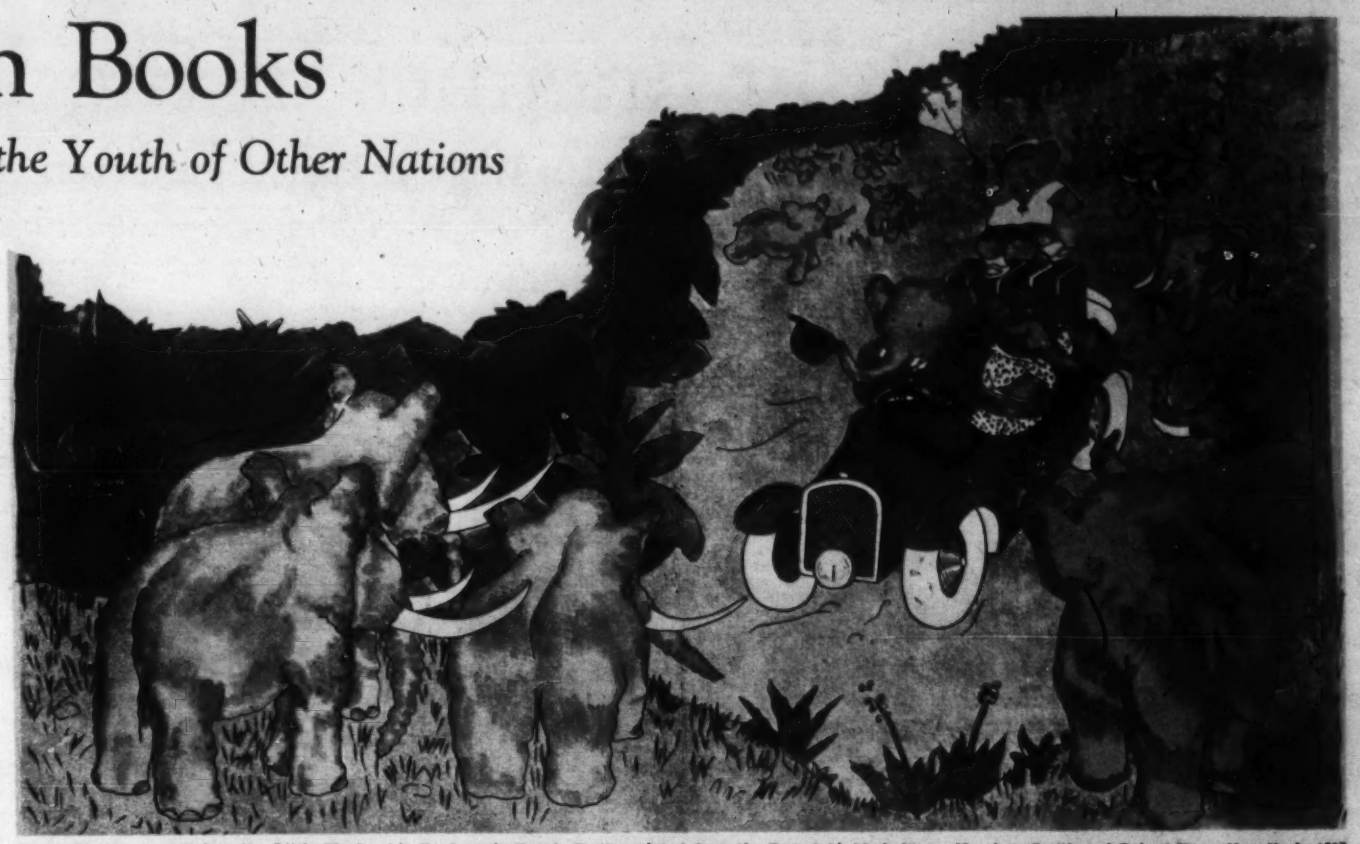
Root Zahler

cationalists from 53 different countries discussed education for peace. One distinguished speaker declared that men and women everywhere are essentially the same.

"If that fact could be made part and parcel of the intellectual equipment of our children," he said, "we would have taken the first step toward the maintenance of peace.

"Instead of this we have been taught the glory of being an American, or the greatness of being British, or the grandeur of being French, or the marvel of being German, or the uniqueness of being Italian."

It is this emphasis on the differences of the various nationals which progressive teachers in many countries are aiming to correct for the children all the way from the kindergarten to the university. More respect for the customs of other nationals and an attempt to learn their points of view are found where teachers are alert to the international problem.



From "The Story of Babar, the Little Elephant." By Jean de Brunhoff. Translated from the French by Merle Haas. Harrison Smith and Robert Haas, New York, 1933

BEING THE ADVENTURES OF AN ELEPHANT, A STORY ENJOYED EQUALLY BY FRENCH AND AMERICAN CHILDREN

From the Kinder Book, a Monthly Magazine Published by Froebel Kan Co., Tokyo

ONE OF MANY PICTURES SHOWING THE VARIED USES OF PAPER IN JAPAN. THIS ONE SHOWS HOW FRESH PAPER IS PASTED ON THE DOORS TWICE A YEAR

Children soon learn a respect for other nations' customs and sometimes do better than their elders who travel in foreign countries. When customs of foreigners come up, and at first appear to be funny, a tactful teacher indicates how foolish the American custom looks to the other national. For two Japanese to bow low to each other when meeting in the street seemed very ridiculous until children were told how foolish the teacher felt in Japan when she held out her hand and no one offered to shake it. After this the Japanese custom of bowing was treated with more respect. A little thing—but significant.

Miss Edna Dean Baker, president of the Association for Childhood Education in the United States and president of the National College of Education in Evanston, Ill., told in an interview how many teachers are not allowing themselves to be diverted from their international ideals even though nationalism seems rampant.

"Through picture books," she said, "and story books about foreign children, through the exchange of presents between children of different nations, through finding why certain customs, although strange to us, may mean much to others, through emphasizing the same characteristics and feelings of children wherever they may live, we are getting at something in the education of boys and girls which will make them better world citizens."

In Japan, where Miss Baker has visited schools, she said she found some very fine teaching along international lines being done. In Kobe, she learned of a Japanese mother who had found a unique way of solving the international problem with her 4-year-old son. The family lived near the dock and the little boy was afraid when he saw the stream of foreigners coming in from the boats. He was not accustomed to the strange dress and bearing of the Frenchman, American and German. The mother had masks made of these different nationalities. Then she got down on the floor with the little son and tried on the masks one at a time until he was acquainted with all of them. Soon he was ready to greet the visitors passing his home without fear.

Some children do special reading in story books about children in other countries. A sixth grader in a Chicago school spent much of an entire winter reading only story books about French children and France. Innumerable are the questions which some of them ask, which of course give the teacher the opportunity to start them off in the right direction.

"I suppose you have traveled quite a bit?" a 6-year-old ventured to ask her teacher.

"Well, only to Europe," was the reply.

"And does that mean that you went to China?"

"No, China is not in Europe."

But the child wanted to know more about the China of the book she was holding in her lap. The teacher answered the youngster's questions about how the Chinese boy eats, where he goes to school, and how he plays, finishing up casually with the remark that the Chinese bride is always very busy making gifts for the other people, instead of receiving them herself.

After a thoughtful pause, the little inquirer remarked, "Hm. It's not such a bad idea, is it?"

From "The Story About Ping." By Marjorie Flack and Kurt Wiese. The Viking Press, New York, and the Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd. 1933

ALL ABOUT THE ADVENTURES OF A CHINESE DUCK ON THE YANGTZE RIVER

Friendly Enemies in the Forest

When "Sequoia" Was Filmed After Patient Work It Proved the Devotion of a Mountain Lion and a Deer, Confounded Hollywood, and May Win New Consideration for Wild Creatures

By Barrett C. Kiesling

Courtesy, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

JEAN PARKER AND RUSSELL HARDIE

With the Fawn and the Mountain Lion, All in the Picture, "Sequoia."

WHEN CHESTER FRANKLIN, motion picture director, and a company of players and technicians from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios in Hollywood packed into the rough country of Sequoia National Park to make a picture of Vance Hoyt's book "Malibu," the movie sector wasn't the least bit optimistic over the probable results, and many of the out-of-door "experts" said it couldn't be done at all. For, you see, the leading roles had to be played by a mountain lion and a deer, who go through the story as, of all things in the world, companions.

And just that point stumped Hollywood's large army of professional and amateur prognosticators, for everyone who has ever moved about in the "big country" of the West knows that since anyone can remember no one has ever heard of a mountain lion and a deer being friendly. They are, according to the hunters and naturalists, "natural enemies," with the lions doing most of the damage, although they will assure you that the deer is a terrific fighter when cornered. Nevertheless the slaughter of deer each year by these lions, or pumas, is something scandalous.

Yet despite all this, Hoyt insists in his book that if a fawn and a lion cub are placed in the same pen, and given the right amount of affection and understanding, they will not only become close friends but will retain that friendship even when turned out into the wilds again. This is the premise of his story.

Mr. Franklin and his associates weren't very sure about it themselves. At best it was a gamble. If they succeeded there was a chance of making one of the greatest pictures in film history, if they failed the "flop," because of the expense involved, would be a sorry one. But they went for it.

In the middle of July, 1933, a fawn and a lion cub were captured in the northern woods and placed in the same pen. They were too young to know anything about fear and so became inseparable friends at once. They had a comfortable place to sleep in, plenty of room for play and lots to eat. Every day the picture men looked over the fence and watched with high satisfaction. Almost everything the fawn and the cub did as they romped and played was picture material. But the picture men had their doubts. They weren't sure what these two little "actors" would do when turned out into the open; especially what they would do when they grew bigger and "reverted to type." To protect themselves the cameramen made precautionary plans to make trick shots by process photography if little "Malibu" the deer and "Gato" the lion, got temperamental, or "tough," when the cameras were turned on them.

A few months later Director Franklin made this entry in his diary:

> We're all excited and happy tonight for today we let the fawn and the cub out of the pen and started making pictures. The results are greater than I had even imagined. These two little animals are as friendly and more understanding than puppies. We can get almost anything we want with them. We have discarded our original plans to make the difficult shots with trick photography. It won't be necessary. We can get what we want naturally and with straight photography, but it is going to take much longer than I had planned. We had arranged a schedule to shoot this in twenty-eight days. It can't be done. It will take at least a year. It may take two years, but it is going to be worth it.

And so, slowly and with infinite patience and hard labor, "Sequoia" came into being, bringing with it two new film stars that are destined to become international favorites, "Malibu" the deer, and "Gato" the mountain lion.

Getting the picture into the cans, as the picture men express it, took over a year and a half of high adventure. It necessitated keeping an expedition of guides, technicians, players, cooks and cowboys moving almost constantly by pack train from location to location, with a portable laboratory following on behind. It meant crossing all kinds of country, at all kinds of altitude, in all kinds of weather.

In the making of the average picture the cameramen use about 90,000 feet of film. "Sequoia" needed 318,225, from which the best was drawn and carefully woven together to form the final 8000 feet. But then let it be remembered that most of Franklin's supporting players and extras were wild animals, and not subject to call or direction. When he needed them he had to go out hunting for them and photograph them as best he could. Most of the time he was lucky to get them at all.

Every day when the weather was favorable cameramen would wait hidden behind trees and bushes, or camouflaged scenery, with cameras driven by silent motors, while the cowboys ranged the country and shooed the four-legged wild actors into the camera lines. The shooing required very special technique in order that the animals would be natural and without fear, except when fear was specially needed, when they came within camera range.

Then there would be days upon days of fruitless effort, either because the animals could not be shooed in, or waiting for a buck or a doe or lion to turn his head in the right direction, or jump to the left instead of the right. Many of the "shots" had to be made when the animals were traveling at great speed and in dense forest shadows, and this meant that the cameramen were compelled to carry large assortments of lenses. Chief Photographer Chester Lyons, for instance, had 47, ranging from one sensitive enough to pick up action in moonlight to telephoto lenses capable of recording scenes miles away.

As the months rolled by the little fawn and the cub grew and grew but still they maintained their close friendship and affection for one another. Almost every day they were turned into the open and photographed. They weren't trained and so it was impossible to direct them in the usual way animals are handled. They weren't in the least afraid of one another, nor of the humans about them, and this enabled Director Franklin to create natural conditions for them, and then adroitly maneuver them and his cameramen in such a way that results came almost naturally.

But it took hard labor and patience without end, especially when it was necessary for "Gato" to climb cliffs in certain directions and jump. But he did it with the aid of much coaxing and the battery of cameras did the rest.

According to the director, some of the easiest scenes in the picture to watch but the most difficult to make were the sequences where herds of deer are used. In one of these the "heavy" follows a herd of deer for a comparatively short distance. A simple scene in itself, but the camera crew worked parts of 70 different days to get just that much. It takes up only 90 feet in the film, or just one minute.

In this part of the story the "heavy," who happens to be an illegal deer hunter, has cut the wire separating open country from the adjoining national park, where the protected deer have become as tame as cows, and is driving them into a private stockade, with a very high fence, which he owns. He plans to hold them there until the next day and then release them one by one for the guns of the hunters for whom he is acting as "guide."

From a slope on the hill "Malibu" watches the entire proceedings. He has been in that trap before and knows just what to do about the situation. As the "heavy" leaves, the deer races to the stockade and circles it trying to find an entrance. There is none. So he goes back some little distance, runs and leaps the wall. A remarkable jump in itself. Then he mills around with the deer inside as though advising them to follow him and jumps the high stockade fence to freedom. But the deer do not follow. So again "Malibu" jumps inside and again he jumps to freedom, and this time all the other deer follow him.

Filled with rage, the "heavy" shoots and wounds "Malibu" but the deer heads for the mountains. The "heavy" follows with his destructive rifle. Then takes place one of the most amazing hunt sequences ever filmed, for as the man trails after the deer, "Gato" the lion suddenly appears on a cliff, discovers that it is his "pal" that the man is hunting down, and into the hunt he goes himself—man stalking deer, lion stalking man.

These scenes move with dramatic swiftness and suspense. How were they made? Months of tedious work, of waiting and of trying over and over again. Mr. Franklin created natural conditions for the animals and by adroit camera setups and equally adroit shooing and waiting, shooing and coaxing, to say nothing of the amount of film footage wasted, he managed to get enough different kinds of action to put together in sequence for the dramatic build he needed.

On Aug. 16, 1933, Mr. Franklin wrote this in his diary:

> There is no more need to worry about the human equation in the picture as far as our leading lady is concerned. We have been speculating on what the deer and the lion would do about Miss Parker [Jean Parker, playing the daughter of a naturalist-author] when we started her scenes with them. Would they be friendly with her? Would they work with her? Our story hinges on this, for she is supposed to be a symbol of what love and understanding will accomplish with wild animals. But the suspense is over! Everything is okay! Miss Parker has fallen in love with our little wild actors and they have fallen in love with her. They have one another's trust, one another's confidence. That is going to make it lots easier.

(Continued on page 13)

War Is Poverty

Peace and Prosperity Are Inseparable Results of Right Thinking, While History Shows That Opposite Views Lead Only to the Battlefield and Bankruptcy

By An Old Soldier

IT IS STRANGE THAT, although peace and plenty are synonymous in every expression of right thinking, there is a lack of general understanding that war and poverty, their opposites, are equally synonymous as twin results of wrong thinking.

Indeed, we are too easily swayed by the argument that national might goes hand in hand with national aggressiveness. Because of this perversion of thinking, the world has always made its war trappings gaudy, so that they might be impressive in any display of force. The nations permit themselves to be hypnotized by the tinsel of the parades, the brass and the banners, the pomp of the military pageant. Looking at the show, it is easy to believe that this is a sign of national wealth; that here is a token of prosperity. But *exactly the opposite is true*. The greater the show, the more magnificent the military spectacle, the closer that nation is to making a parade of poverty.

Everyone has heard the thoughtless remark, when the possibility of another European war is mentioned, that Europe is too poor to afford another war. There is a certain appearance of truth in the statement. It has a peculiarly insidious likeness to sound reason. But there is a bitter, ironical ring to the phrase when we try it truly. "Too poor to afford a war."

Yet the man making the statement may be looking about him with a certain pride in the visible evidences of his own national wealth and stability. And there lies the danger, for behind that thinking is war, and hand in hand with war is its inseparable companion, poverty.

"Too poor to afford another war." We say it somehow with a shade of contempt in our voices. Yet all of history gives the lie to the statement. No nation has ever been too poor to fight. Some of the most disastrous wars of history have been carried on through intolerable years, with the nations embroiled absolutely insolvent during the whole period.

For war itself is poverty. It is not simply the begetter of poverty. It is poverty itself—poverty of wisdom, poverty of vision, of mercy and understanding.

Too poor to afford a war? Ah, no; too poor, perhaps, to decorate it with the embellishments with which long usage and dull custom had taught us to hide its hideousness. But never too poor to fall into the madness of war.

Did not the almost continuous warfare of medieval Europe rage through centuries when the whole fabric of existence was woven of the dark and shoddy stuff of abject poverty? Then only a few war lords knew the pitiful luxuries of the times, and these only in the brief spaces between campaigns. In the field, on the endless marches, even the greatest were forced to sink to the common denominator of war—stark poverty.

It was a world of war, therefore it naturally followed that it was a world of poverty. Men took cities by storm, looted them of treasures, which they transported to their own homes. Then those homes were looted in turn when the tide of conquest swept over them. It was a reign of poverty. Men could not enjoy riches if they had them. To this day, men digging in the earth occasionally bring to light hoards that were hidden by terror-stricken owners who knew no way to enjoy what they owned. There was no peace, only war, and therefore enforced poverty.

Such an age of war becomes, in the light of our present understanding, not so much a phenomenon of the times as an outward and visible manifestation of the thinking of the times. There was poverty of thought, a lack of knowledge and understanding, therefore there was war.

The renaissance which brought a rebirth of knowledge and the end of feudalism was to see the building up of something approaching prosperity. Nations became wealthy by the pursuit of peace, prospered and grew great, then became dazzled by the mirage of conquest, the false show of poverty, and fell into war and poverty again. Looking back, we see the true value of the renaissance, the vision and the knowledge of the great thinkers. That alone was of value, for that alone was enduring, peaceful.

The nations of the world have come far since the days of feudalism. Men have learned much more of wisdom. And with the increase of wisdom has come a truer vision of peace and, as always, the nation that clung to peace grew prosperous.

Yet it is interesting today to study the military trappings that still go to adorn our armies and to realize how much of it is the remainder of medievalism's tinsel show, of darkness and ignorance putting on a barbaric splendor so that its hideousness may not appear. War, poverty, ugliness, dressing itself in the richness of gold and purple to masquerade as prosperity and splendor.

We permit ourselves to think about war, to contemplate its possibility, and dream dreams of conquering other nations and gaining additional riches thereby. Or, if we do not dream of wresting lands and gold from them, we permit ourselves to believe that we will destroy the competition of their trade and thereby gain commercial expansion. Then, when the cannons have fallen silent, when the smoke of horror has drifted away from the face of the earth, we look upon slain and wounded and try to count the cost. We find trade destroyed. The commerce that we neglected, to embark upon the war, has vanished. The ability of our neighbors to trade with us is destroyed also.

There is nothing mysterious about it. All the historians of the ages, whether they realized it or not, have written the testimony for us to see. There has never been a war in the history of the world that did not leave in its wake the marks of poverty. And this was not because the guns and the armies had destroyed and looted. That was merely the outward manifestation. It was because the nations involved thought in terms of poverty—in terms of war, which is the same thing.

Let us suppose, for instance, that a nation with unlimited resources and stupendous wealth should today embark upon a war. That nation would call men from their homes to carry on the conflict. The standards of living in that nation would be very high. Men would have learned to look upon luxuries as necessities, in keeping with the progress they had made. And now the nation is at war. They must leave their homes and fight. What is the result?

Regardless of the wealth of the nation, regardless of the amount of money that is expended upon comforts for the troops, these men must live on a level with the thinking that made the war possible. They must live on war's level—the level of abject poverty.

There will be trenches. The more powerful the guns, the more deadly the gasses that are produced by the spending of the great wealth, then the deeper must these men burrow into the earth, the more restriced and nauseous must become their existence.

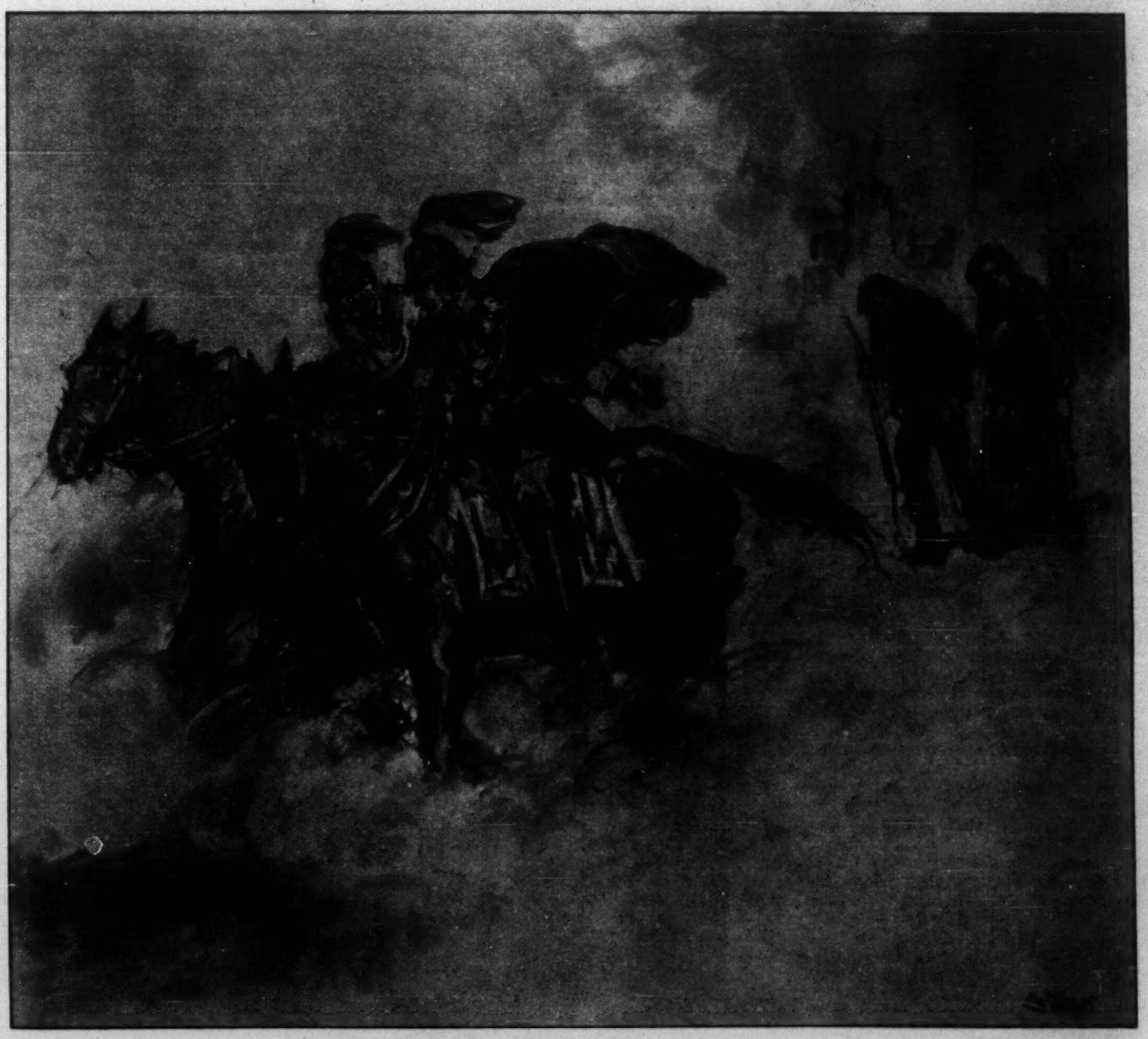
The meanest beggar who walks the streets of cities, who knows a poverty that is directly traceable to the madness of war, can procure more comforts, be assured of a better and more comfortable existence, than the proudest soldier sent to the trenches by a grateful nation in the World War. For the beggar there are shelters, decent food, security of a sort. For the soldier, regardless of the wealth of his nation, there was only the cold horror of the "line," the mud and the filth and the corruption of war.

True, the soldier, when he went back to rest billets, when he came home on a brief leave, might be showered with luxuries. But, remember, that he came only when there was a lull, a brief return toward peace. While he was actively engaged in fighting he got only the fruits of war—poverty, misery and suffering.

Too poor to fight! Yet in the world today are small nations which have been carrying on a war that has caused untold slaughter, that has dragged on wearily, and all the time both nations have been on the verge of bankruptcy, poverty-stricken.

Too poor to go to war? No nation is too poor to go to war. For in the final analysis the war mentality will find a way to assert itself if the wisdom of peace is lacking.

The only nation that cannot afford war is the one that is enjoying peace, that by peace is gaining a true conception of riches. For through peace, and peace only, prosperity is known. War does not merely cause poverty. *It is poverty*. It is the suffering and anguish of lack—the lack of understanding and wisdom, and of love.



CAMP FOLLOWERS — Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Italy Eyes

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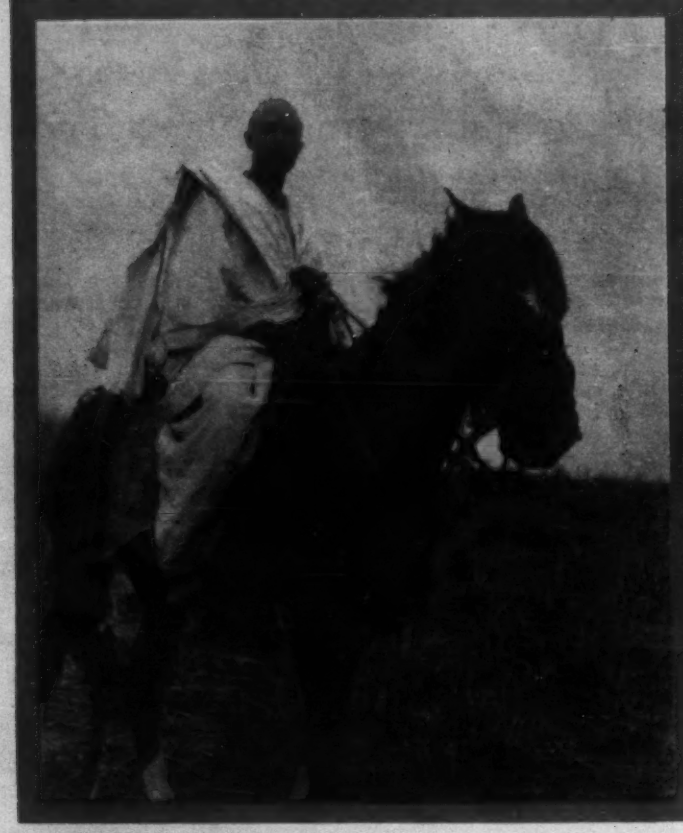

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CHIEF GHOGOLI, ETHIOPIAN CHIEFTAIN
He Led the Abyssinian Forces in a Recent Clash With Italian Soldiers in Ualual, Disputed Border Town.

E. M. Newman from Wide World Photos, Inc.

ADDIS ABEBA
A General View of the Abyssinian Capital City in 1933, Looking Toward the King's Palace From the Center of Town.

Underwood & U

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA
Ras Taffari Makonnen, Photographed in London Prior to Ass Ethiopian Throne in November, 1930. A Grand Nephe Emperor Menelik, He Had for Twelve Years Shared the S of the Daughter of Menelik, the Late Empress Waizeru Z Emperor, He Took the Name Haile Silassie. He Claims Des King Solomon.

PERHAPS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT clauses of the recent Franco-Italian agreement signed by Foreign Minister Laval and Premier Mussolini are those relating to French Somaliland. This colony, though small in area, is of great importance for two reasons: it commands the African side of the narrow strait between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; and it is the commercial gateway to the inland empire of Abyssinia. In both these matters France has made noteworthy concessions to Italy. A strip of French territory has been ceded which brings the frontier of Italian Eritrea southward to the straits. Furthermore, Italy is to receive a share in the profits—and apparently in the management—of the railroad which runs from Djibuti, the chief port of French Somaliland, some 500 miles inland to Addis Abeba, the Abyssinian capital.

Even by themselves, these changes are of considerable importance. But their significance is greatly accentuated by the fact that they occur in the midst of a serious dispute between Italy and Abyssinia which has already provoked sharp diplomatic exchanges and border clashes. Indeed, none of the complications today agitating the international scene present more interesting possibilities than does the current Italo-Abyssinian tension. Screened from our gaze by the double veil of geographical remoteness and an alert censorship, events are transpiring and policies are shaping which may have momentous consequences. Whatever may be in the wind, this little-known corner of Africa will be worth watching.

The very characters in this secluded drama present an amazing contrast. Fascist Italy, energized by the dynamic personality of Mussolini, prides itself on its material progress and vibrates with the urge for imperialistic expansion. Yet Abyssinia is, in its own way, likewise imperial—a quaint survival from the very dawn of history. For this African empire, which boasts an immemorial independence and enjoys full membership in the League of Nations, is none other than the ancient realm of Ethiopia, stubborn adversary of the Egyptian Pharaohs and legendary land of the Queen of Sheba. Indeed, the present ruler of Abyssinia claims descent from that famous queen and mighty Solomon. This august ancestry presumably forms the basis for his grandiloquent title: *Negus Nagasti* or King of Kings.

Though historical research discredits these genealogical pretensions, Hebraic influences are obvious in Abyssinian codes and customs, while certain native communities call themselves Jews and follow the Mosaic law. Those interesting survivals from olden times are, however, overlaid by Christianity of a primitive kind. Away back in the Fourth Century, A. D., Abyssinia was converted by missionaries from Egypt and has ever since remained in spiritual communion with the Egyptian or Coptic Church. The Abyssinians are devout Christians, albeit more concerned with ritual than with matters spiritual. Nevertheless, their religion has been the rallying point which has enabled them to preserve their political independence and national individuality. The way in which this people, cut off from the rest of the Christian world and ringed about by fanatical Moslems, succeeded in maintaining its freedom and its faith against every assault for more than 1000 years makes a stirring tale.

If Ethiopia's spiritual safeguard has been its Christianity, its material defense has been the lay of the land. Abyssinia's physical core is a mountainous block which thrusts upward into towering peaks and lofty plateaus, interspersed with fertile, green valleys. Elevation thus gives the region, geographically in the tropics, a cool, healthful climate together with adequate rainfall. Abyssinia has, in fact, been called the Switzerland of Africa. And, like the Swiss, the Abyssinians have known how to guard their mountain passes against encroaching foes.

Indeed, during the last century or so, these warlike mountaineers subdued the adjacent lowlands, especially to the east and south, so that Abyssinia today contains dependent territories and the true Abyssinians are themselves an upper caste ruling over pastoral Mohammedan Somali tribes or over pagan Negroes in the tropical southern districts bordering on the Sudan and Central Africa. Out of a total population, vaguely estimated at between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000, less than one half are of genuine Abyssinian stock. And just what that stock may be is uncertain. It appears to be basically Hamitic—the racial strain that prevailed in ancient Egypt and which is still evident throughout northeastern Africa. Yet Semitic strains from Arabia are also obvious, together with a considerable infusion of Negro blood, chiefly due to ages of Abyssinian slave raiding into the heart of the Dark Continent. This rather heterogeneous state is a large country with an area exceeding 350,000 square miles—greater than that of Texas and Oklahoma combined, and almost as large as France and Germany combined.

Ethiopia's history is as tangled as its mountains. Like most highlanders, the Abyssinians are split into several clans, one or other of which has gained ascendancy at various times. Even today local power is largely in the hands of feudal bodies, the authority of the central government being distinctly limited. Yet, when confronted by a common enemy, the Abyssinians forget domestic differences and quickly close ranks for mutual defense. This was strikingly shown a generation ago, when Abyssinia beat off a grave threat to its independence. And, on that occasion, the menace was Italy.

During the closing decades of the nineteenth century there occurred that hectic event known as the Scramble for Africa. All the European powers strove to stake out as much territory in the Dark Continent as they could lay their hands on. Italy, though she had then barely forged her own nationhood, entered the race for empire and selected northeastern Africa as the likeliest spot for her sphere. Accordingly, in the early 1880's, Italy occupied her present colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland, thereby

Photo, William Thompson

FIELD EXERCISES OF THE ETHIOPIAN ARTILLERY

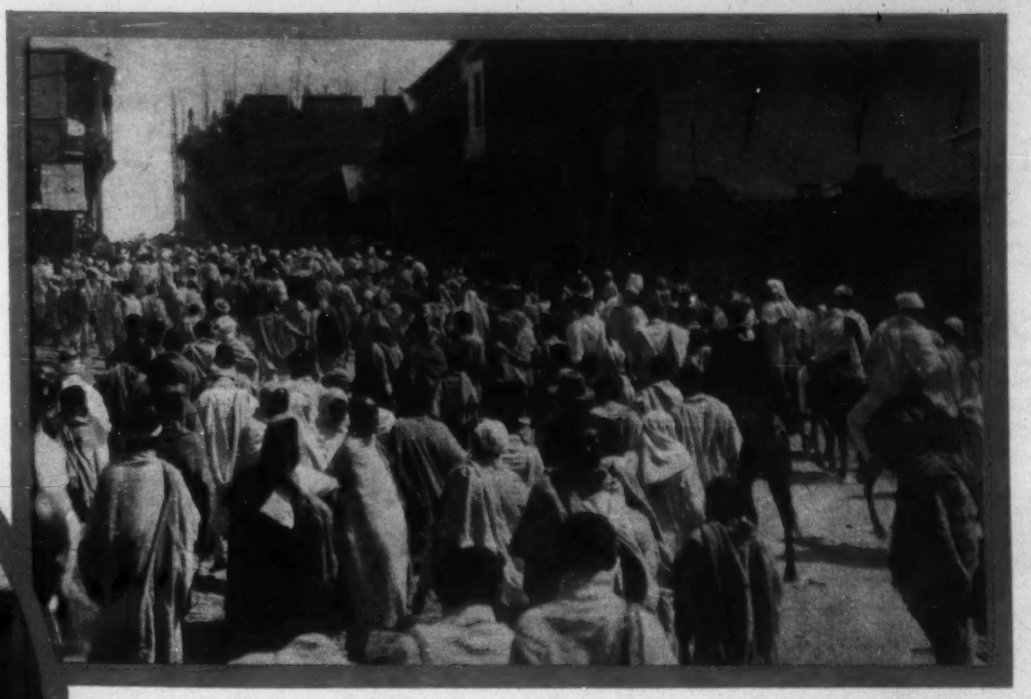
Specially Drawn for The Christian Scien

MAP OF THE EMPIRE OF ETHIOPIA, COMMONLY K ABYSSINIA

Eyes Abyssinia

Rome May Seek Economic Advantage, Rather Than Political Control of the Mountainous African Country

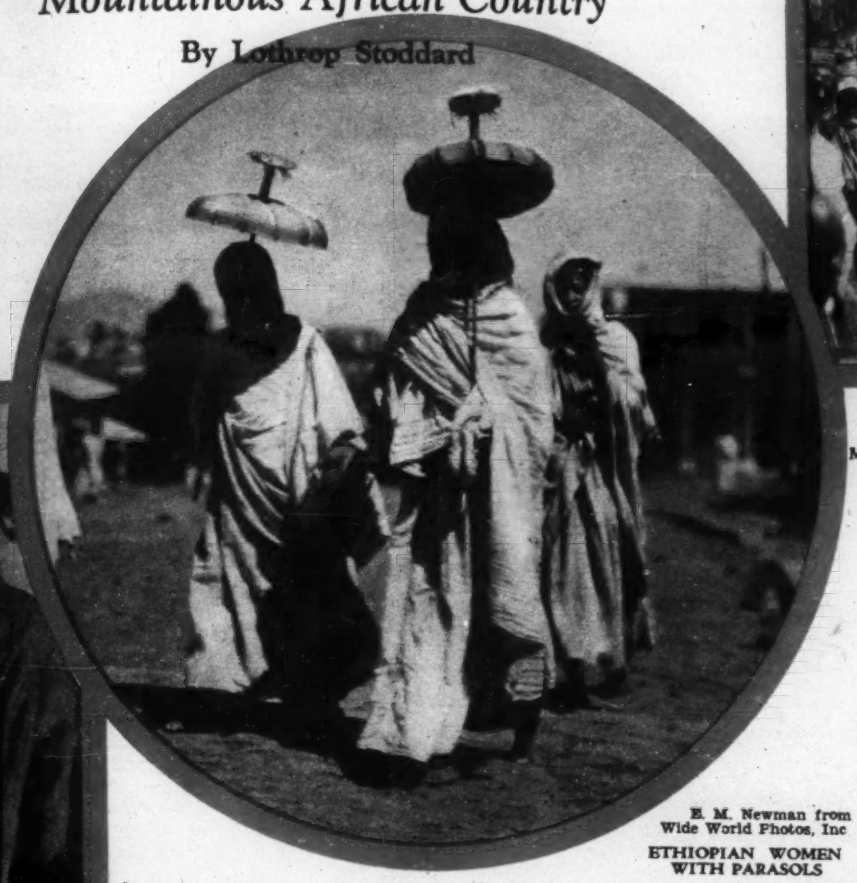
By Lothrop Stoddard



Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

MARKET DAY IN A MAIN BUSINESS STREET OF ADDIS ABEBA

Much of the Commerce in Abyssinia Is by Barter, With the Exchange of Goods Taking Place Entirely Without Use of Money.



E. M. Newman from Wide World Photos, Inc

ETHIOPIAN WOMEN WITH PARASOLS

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e Christian Science Monitor

COMMONLY KNOWN AS

cutting off inland Abyssinia from possibly acquiring a coastal frontage on either the Red Sea or the Indian Ocean. Neither of these Italian colonies was worth much in itself, since both are semidesert lands. Their chief importance was that they were gateways to Abyssinia — obviously a rich prize on account of its fertile soil and untapped natural resources.

The Italian Government, then headed by the ambitious Francesco Crispi, proceeded according to the approved expansionist technique of those days. The first stage consisted of "pacific penetration." The Abyssinians were induced to sign a commercial treaty and, on the strength of this, Italian economic interests were created. They, in turn, were made the basis for claims to a protectorate. Unfortunately, Italy had picked the wrong moment, because the Abyssinian Government was unusually vigorous just then. A strong chieftain named Menelik had recently established his supremacy and become King. With a united nation at his back, Menelik stubbornly opposed Italian pressure.

Peaceful penetration having failed, Italy took stronger measures. Large Italian forces were dispatched to Eritrea and invaded Abyssinia. But the task was badly underestimated. Menelik raised a vast host which, though equipped mostly with spears and shields, caught the Italian columns in the mountains and overwhelmed them. At the decisive battle of Adowa in March, 1896, an Italian army of 20,000 was virtually annihilated. This disaster cured Italy of colonial adventures for many years. Not until a more ambitious generation had grown up did Italy renew her quest for colonial empire.

Italy's revived imperialism began with the sudden seizure of Tripoli from disorganized Turkey in 1911. The great war seemed to offer alluring prospects for further expansion, and by the secret treaties signed before Italy's entrance on the allied side, Britain and France not only promised Italy rewards in Europe but also territorial "compensation" in Africa as well. Those pledges, however, were vaguely phrased, and at the Peace Conference both France and Britain declined to grant Italy what she considered to be her just due. Italy certainly did not get a square foot of Germany's forfeited African territories; neither did Italy receive directly from Britain and France anything more than a couple of minor frontier rectifications. For the moment there was nothing that Italy could do about it. Then along came Mussolini and his Fascist era which made Italy more insistently expansionist than ever before. What more natural than that Italy's neglected colonies in northeast Africa should be furbished up, and that Italian interest in Abyssinia should be revived?

The question behind recent activity in that region is: What does Mussolini really intend to do? A strong case can be made out for the theory that Crispi's policy is about to be resumed. Britain and France have refused to satisfy Italian aspirations out of their own extensive African territories. Neither France nor England, however, has major interests in Abyssinia. Suppose that they should privately agree not to object too loudly if Italy undertook to impose a protectorate over Ethiopia? That would satisfy Italy at somebody else's expense and would give her an extensive colonial sphere endowed with rich possibilities and suitable for Italian settlement on a big scale.

This line of argument is plausible and certainly accords with the classic traditions of Realpolitik. Yet other important factors should be considered before jumping to the conclusion that Mussolini has made up his mind to tread the path which Crispi took. To begin with, a protectorate over Abyssinia would presumably have to be forcibly imposed. And, despite modern weapons like airplanes, an invasion of Abyssinia would be no dress parade. The Ethiopians are good fighters, and they have been recently trying to modernize their armaments against just such an eventuality. To conquer Abyssinia would require a large army, and even after Abyssinia had been conquered, heavy garrisons would be needed to hold down and really pacify the country. That, however, would mean that Italy's military position would be weakened in a Europe whose chronic uncertainties may at any moment call for a deployment of Italy's full war strength. Furthermore, the Ethiopian adventure would be extremely costly, and Italy's present financial position is none too good. Finally, we should not forget that Abyssinia is a member of the League of Nations, so an unprovoked aggression against her would entail international complications vexatious and embarrassing for even a power as strong and self-reliant as Fascist Italy. Tentative and experimental though international controls may yet be, the world does seem to have progressed somewhat in that direction since the days of naked power-politics. Certainly, peoples—even "backward" peoples—can no longer be disposed of summarily, as they were a few decades ago.

It is therefore quite possible that Mussolini has in mind economic objectives which do not involve any basic threat to Abyssinia's political independence. Despite its traditional seclusion, Ethiopia is at last being touched by the currents of world trade. Its present ruler, Haile Silassie, seems to be an enterprising man, alert to the signs of the times. Indeed, he visited Europe before ascending the throne, and thus has some personal knowledge of the outer world. Realizing that his country must eventually be modernized, he prefers to guide the process rather than let it get beyond control. Now even a gradual modernization of Abyssinia will spell golden opportunities for the trade and investment capital of those foreign countries which may be concerned therein. That fact is widely appreciated, and it is reported that even the distant Japanese are trying to get a good share. Current Italian activities in Abyssinia may, therefore, be maneuvers intended to obtain large commercial and financial concessions and to gain command over trade routes between Abyssinia and the seaboard.

World affairs may have become less crude than in the old days, and certain strong-arm practices may have fallen somewhat into disfavor. Nevertheless, the game is still played for high stakes, while the players are more numerous and equally determined. And Ethiopia is very well worth playing for, one way or another.

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TROOPS ON DRESS PARADE

These Powerful Fighting Men, Who Handle Heavy Rifles Like Mere Wands, Are Defenders of the Italian Somaliland Frontier.

Saving Tattered Banners

Historic Flags, Torn in Battle or Frayed by Time, but Significant in America's Development, Are Preserved and Given New Brilliance by Mrs. Richey, Using a Method Her Mother Discovered

By Marjorie Shuler

A GREAT MANY PERSONS WOULD see something symbolic in a woman sewing up the holes which men's cannons have made in a nation's flags. Indeed, Mrs. Katherine Fowler Richey, who has directed the repair of more than 1000 United States banners, does think that her work has significance and that flags themselves should be regarded not only as an ideal to follow on the battlefield but an inspiration to courage in daily living.

"Sewing up" may be too loose a phrase to define the work of preservation which Mrs. Richey performs. She explained it in her studio in the old colonial house which she and her husband, Commander Thomas B. Richey, and their two childre~ are occupying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard while Commander Richey directs the new naval construction program there.

On the table lay the oldest United States army service flag, carried from 1789 to 1791 by the first United States Infantry, the sole regiment which then comprised the nation's army. Not a star, not a bar is on its surface. The stars and stripes were adopted by the Continental Congress June 14, 1777, superseding the state and troop flags in use up to that time, but the army was not authorized to use it until 1834.

This flag, then, is a wide expanse of dark blue silk painted with a simulation of the arms of the United States. The paleway of 13 pieces is still there, but the eagle itself is entirely gone. Only the outline remains to show where once the head was raised above the widespread wings.

I poked a finger under the black Brussels net which swaths the flag and makes it something somber, sad, and which Mrs. Richey is removing, and I asked idly, "Will you put the eagle back in?" to which she gave shocked reply, "No, indeed no, that would be restoration; my work is preservation."

The flag had been taken down from its shrine in the chapel at Governor's Island and sent to Mrs. Richey, because a group of Army girls had gone without ice cream sodas, and given parties, and scrimped and saved to earn the money for its preservation.

* * *

The work, according to the patent which Mrs. Richey inherited from her mother, Mrs. Amelia Fowler, is to mount the flag on heavy Irish linen with a curious four-sided stitch which Mrs. Fowler developed from studying the Bayeux tapestries woven by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, in 1066, or thereabouts.

Other children at their mothers' knees have learned to make samplers or patchwork quilts, to knit or to sew a fine seam. Mrs. Richey watched her mother, back in Boston, develop the art as a new occupation. It seems that Charles O. Eaton, official flagmaker for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for many years, placed the Civil War flags in cases in Memorial Hall in the State House. Just preceding the Spanish

MRS. RICHEY AND TWO OF "HER FLAGS"
Behind Her Is a Flag She Has Preserved, and in Her Hands Are the Tattered Remnants of Another Which She Will Put in Good Condition. These Two Flags Are at the Massachusetts State House.

American War, Gen. Samuel Dalton wanted the state flags to be embroidered instead of painted and Mrs. Fowler was chosen to do the work. Mr. Eaton invited Mrs. Fowler to see the arrangement of historic flags and she told him that they should be fortified with backing and that to hang any length of time from their staffs would destroy them, subsequently working out her stitch to use on them.

As the result of the work she did in Massachusetts, Mrs. Fowler was summoned when Admiral William Carey Cole, then in charge of the buildings and grounds at Annapolis, opened old boxes containing the bunting flown by the navy in heroic battles or captured from the enemy in deeds of daring. For many years the flags had hung in the old Naval Institute Hall as significant reminders that the United States is now at peace with those who have been called enemies, "the bitterness of the conflicts lost in the peaceful silence of their resting place."

When the hall was to be torn down the flags, even then in poor condition, were packed away to suffer further ravages from moths. Mrs. Fowler examined the flags in April, 1911. One of them she took to show her work. She laid it carefully against linen of the type used to wrap mummies as long ago as 2000 B. C., linen which is still whole. She appliqued the more perishable flag materials to the linen with her four-sided stitch about half an inch in diameter, using threads dyed to match the colors of the design.

* * *

The preserved flag Admiral Cole took to Congress, together with the tattered remnants of the famous banner made at Erie to the order of Master Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry, bearing the last words of Capt. James Lawrence, "Don't Give Up the Ship," words spoken just before he fell in an action off Boston between the United States frigate, Chesapeake, and the British frigate, Shannon, commanded by Capt. Philip Bowes Vere Broke. This was the famous banner which was flown successively over the brigs Lawrence and Niagara, as they served Commander Perry as flagships at the battle of Lake Erie on Sept. 10, 1813.

When members of Congress saw the two flags side by side the requested appropriation of $30,000 for the preservation of the entire Naval Academy collection was forthcoming.

Not long afterward the custodian of the National Museum in Washington observed that the "original Star-Spangled Banner" was in need of preservation. It was the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write what is now the national anthem from his position as prisoner aboard a British ship in Baltimore Harbor Sept. 13 and 14, 1814. Again Mrs. Fowler was appealed to. On a big table in the Smithsonian Institution the flag was laid out, 29 feet 6 inches by 30 feet in length, with upwards of 15,000 stitches, made by hand by Mrs. Mary Pichersgile of Baltimore with such painstaking care that it had lasted a century.

This flag has 15 stars and stripes, the representatives of Vermont and Kentucky having argued that their admission to the Union should be marked by recognition along with the original 13 colonies. Congress decided on Jan. 13, 1794, to give it to these and to all states which should follow. But it became obvious that the shape of the flag must be altered or the stripes greatly reduced, and on April 4, 1818, Congress decided to restore the original 13 stripes and to give a star for each additional state. There are few of the 15 stars and stripes flags in existence today, and this, the most famous one, was worked on for six weeks by a corps of needlewomen, who put in 1,500,000 stitches in colors, which restored its brilliance.

* * *

Mrs. Richey herself has worked on many other famous flags, including the little banner which Barbara Frietchie, indomitable loyalist, waved over the heads of Confederate soldiers in the War Between the States, an action immortalized in Longfellow's poem. Tradition has it that Barbara Frietchie kept the flag in her Bible and, sure enough, when it came to Mrs. Richey, it bore creases of that size.

Mrs. Richey has preserved flags in many state capitols and museums, one of the largest collections being that of the Massachusetts State House in Boston, where, brittle as burned paper, she found "colors" including that of the Constitution, or "Old Ironsides," commanded by Capt. Isaac Hull, which defeated the British frigate, Guerriere, in 1812, and which never lost an engagement.

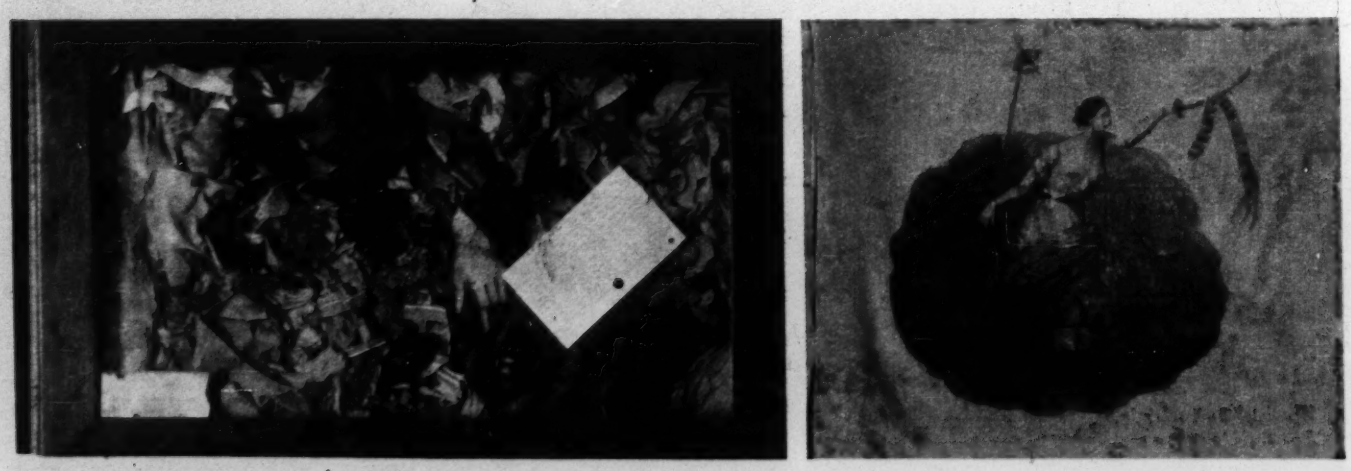
Not all of the flags on which Mrs. Richey has worked are government ones. The Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association brought to her the processional banner of the local branch of the organization known as the Washington Benevolent Society, which was organized in New York City in 1808 to fight the Tammany Society, and which rapidly spread in many communities, particularly to New England, where it was a power throughout the War of 1812. Representing a little-known but interesting page in national political history, the banner now hangs in the Bennington Historical Museum, white silk with the arms of the United States painted on one side, and on the other a painted portrait of Washington, with Liberty, Justice, Mercy and an angel symbolized around him.

But the flag which Mrs. Richey "loved the most and found the most interesting" was that of the Battle of San Jacinto. It came to her in a box, mere scraps of cloth with no suggestion of pattern except on one somewhat larger piece, which bore a hand. No pictures were in existence to show the original design and she had to play with the bits of cloth, putting them here and there, and then guessing at what came next.

"Often I would stop, not knowing how to go on," she says. "Then in the house or on the golf course an idea would come to me. I would dash back to the studio, place another bit or two, and then wait again for inspiration."

This was the flag carried to Texas by Capt. Sidney Sherman, born in Marlboro, Mass., a cousin once removed of Roger Sherman, who not only signed the Declaration of Independence but helped to draft it. Living in Newport, Ky., where he had organized, largely equipped and was captain of the New-

(Continued on page 14)



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THE SAN JACINTO FLAG—BEFORE AND AFTER "PRESERVATION"
The Box of Scraps (Left) Came to Mrs. Richey, and Out of It She Reconstructed the Flag Which Had Gone Through a Stirring Campaign on the Southern Border of the United States.

Among the New Books

Fascism in the Far East

Militarism and Fascism in Japan, by O. Tanin and E. Yohan. New York: International Publishers. $2.50.

WE HAVE HERE an exceedingly timely, useful and Russian-sided analysis of the Army-Navy dictatorship which today dominates policy in Tokyo. It is timely because it throws a bright—though sometimes a rather Red—light upon the dominant factor in one of the most dynamic centers of international affairs. It is useful because it provides an unusually thorough study of the militarist-Fascist-Nationalist movement in Japan and its forcible impact upon the nation's foreign policy. (The latest cable news records excursions of the Japanese military in North China.) The book should, of course, be read as a Soviet interpretation—its authors are well-known Russian commentators on the Far East—but it is valuable because it is a Soviet interpretation of events affecting Moscow as directly as they do Washington, London or Geneva.

Messrs. Tanin and Yohan set out to discover who rules Japan and for what purpose, and they offer the conclusion, supported by extensive evidence, that a balance of military power rules Japan for a Fascist purpose. The authors are undoubtedly correct in showing that the Japanese political parties, which lost much of their prestige because of their own corruption, and the civil officials are today without an effective, without even a discernible voice in either the domestic or the foreign policy of the Japanese Government. Japanese democracy openly lost its control in 1931, and there are yet no adequate signs of its renaissance.

* * *

The most revealing aspect of this volume is the conflicting views of the nature of Japanese Fascism, as between the Soviet authors themselves and the polemical writer of the introduction, Karl Radek, their Soviet compatriot. Messrs. Tanin and Yohan contend that Japanese Fascism and European Fascism differ fundamentally in purpose and personnel, while Mr. Radek considers that whatever their spots they are basically twins. Messrs. Tanin and Yohan assert that while European Fascism is mainly the tool of organized business—particularly financial capital—Japanese Fascism serves the Japanese monarch mostly, financial capital incidentally; they maintain that it represents a bloc of two classes—financial capital and feudal landlords.

Mr. Radek will have none of these distinctions—what freedom of debate these Communists have on non-Communist subjects!—and contends that both the Italian and German landlord classes occupy influential roles in European Fascism. He concludes that Fascism, whether Far Eastern or west European, is essentially "a dictatorship of monopoly capitalism, forced to give great consideration to the interests of the landowners."

* * *

The explanation of this conflict of interpretation among the Soviet authorities is, it seems to me, to be found in the existence of a very serious inner conflict within the Japanese ruling group itself. That conflict can perhaps best be clarified in these terms: The Japanese military leaders draw their strength, their support, largely from the peasants. They draw their resources, their subsistence, largely from the industrialists. The military leaders dominate the Government. Business dominates the Diet. Military leaders need the man-power of the peasants. They need the money power of the financiers. The military leaders in 1931 claimed that they went into China's Manchuria to defend Japanese economic interests, but in effect they had been building Manchuria into a form of semi-state socialism which the Japanese Minister of War, General Hayashi, recently described as "an ideal state without the attending evils of capitalism." The cost of the military dictatorship sacrifices industry; the expense of the military dictatorship sacrifices the peasants.

This conflict within the Japanese military dictatorship emphasizes the conflicting policies and the conflicting loyalties of the regime. Its full force is yet to reveal itself. It is a conflict still in the making, which events today and tomorrow, in the counting houses of Tokyo and in the rice fields of Kyoto Province, can alone disclose.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Joseph Verner Reed, Whose "The Curtain Falls" (Harcourt Brace) Is a Narrative of His Experiences As a Theatrical Producer.

A Queen Grows Up

The Story of My Life, by Marie, Queen of Roumania. New York: Scribner. $4.

OF THE COMPARATIVELY few Queens left on earth, Queen Marie has given the world from time to time the greatest impression of a zest for life. Yet through this record of her life from 1875 to 1914 there runs a clear indication that, though the fact of royalty took away from her enjoyment of many of the simpler human rights, she reserved the right to be bored at times by court tradition.

This is an interesting if not particularly exciting record of a life and times in which all the leading figures of royalty since the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century are called by their first names and an attempt is made to show them often as simple men, women and children, living lives of appointed grandeur and maneuvering as comfortably as possible.

Marie was born in Eastwell, Kent, in 1875. Her mother was a Russian princess who tried to be happy in England but always longed for her own country. "Papa was a sailor," says this spirited Queen, and makes it clear that the years just after she was 12, when her father was made Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, were the happiest years of her life.

At 17 she was married. Her first sight of her future husband was at Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, whither Kaiser Wilhelm and his consort had invited Marie's mother to bring her two eldest daughters for a visit.

Through these autobiographical revelations run strong strands of commentary, amiable criticism and philosophical deduction concerning a structure of life which was always colorful and against whose more purposeless exactions none of the participants seems ever to have thought of rebelling.

The author does not attempt to emphasize the political values of the events she describes. Certain expediencies are indicated, to be sure, but the book is in no wise a politically authoritative record.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Paying a Poetic Debt

Owls to Athens, Poems by Herman Wildenvey, translated from the Norwegian by Joseph Auslander; New York: Dodd, Mead. $1.75.

IF, AS HIS CONTEMPORARY, Joseph Auslander, tells us, in his preface to the translations of Wildenvey's poems, the translation aims at discharging a debt to Norway, it might also be said that it discharges a debt to the English-reading world, for the appeal of the poetry is a strong one to any northern race. In fact it cannot be called less than universal, for with the exception of the "Home Songs" in the opening section of the book, which have definitely the locale of the poet's native land, the verses in their varied portrayal of living, their thrusts at hypocrisy, their evaluation of the substantial, their response to color and light and sound, identify themselves as readily with the experiences of a London clerk as they do with those of a cowpuncher on an Arizona ranch, or a Norwegian merchant.

Auslander has done a noble job in preserving, along with the prosodic integrity of the work, the balanced emotion, the sly humor, the passionate restraint and the crisp freshness of the poet's expression. The idiom is modern, the medium traditionally lyric; and the combination of the two satisfying and workmanlike. Wildenvey's "Mary Magdalene" belongs as much to the twentieth century as to the first.

* * *

Doubtless the poet's honesty, his frank, unpretentious way of looking at life, the humility which prevents him from making an unnecessary display of his genius in bizarre compositions and his generous response to all that is beautiful kept alive the inspiration which started the translator on this truly tremendous task of bringing to America what he too humbly entitles "Owls to Athens," as the ancient Greeks called our "coals to Newcastle."

Wildenvey wastes no time enlarging on the sorrows of the world, though he has not escaped his share of them, but pours a heartening philosophy into the lines:

And I thought of the folk mourning this, scorning that,
Though God's wheel cannot stop and can never go flat—
Let us just go on singing and swinging our hat!
Let us never concern
Anyone that may turn
And belittle, betray and confound us;
Sun-dazed let us fly
Sunward to the sky
Like the dragonfly vaulting around us!

He has truly found—to use his translator's definition of poetry—"the most beautiful way of remembering what it would greatly impoverish us to forget." He hymns his gratitude in graceful language for "more than I can ever house and much I must return." Special praise is due his interpreter for the delicacy with which he has kept untarnished the subtle humor, the deep emotion hinted at rather than explained, the whimsicality of the original.

* * *

Then there is the preface, which alone would justify the volume, for it is by Joseph Auslander; and what would one expect from his pen but the poetic quality of prose which tells us that in the poet's native country are "waterfalls with rainbows burning on their hearts like blood-red brooches," that "there are blue glens and forest of pines whose steep black streamers furrow green on the wind-rocked light. The air is powdered with pine dust that tastes edged as though you should suck in sharp silver gulps of gusty light with peppermint in your mouth.

"There are trees everywhere; always there are trees. There are families of birches, and aspen trees trembling with the recollection of Christ, and leaves billowing out like green fountains. There are apple-colored cows moving among the trees. There are hedges full of birds. The dawns are dense with their twitter. There are fields fragrant with blowing light and wild flowers that put the English Isles to shame. There are rains that fall like a cadence in music. There are rains all ruffled out and radiant, like a little girl going to her first communion. There are rain-lacquered cattle all steamy silver at the muzzle."

P. P. S.

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THE Age of Confidence
by Henry Seidel Canby

An Exiled Intellectual Tells of Russian Concentration Camps

I Speak for the Silent: Prisoners of the Soviets, by Vladimir V. Tchernavin. Boston: Hale, Cushman and Flint. $2.50.

SOVIET POLICIES DURING the last few years have led to two major human tragedies, neither of which has been adequately brought to the attention of the outside world. One was the crushing of the individualist peasantry, to the accompaniment of millions of lives destroyed in an avoidable famine and of hundreds of thousands of peasant families torn from their homes and sent to banishment or forced labor under appallingly inhuman conditions. The other, which affected a smaller number of people, but which was equally terrible, because of the irreplaceable cultural values which were destroyed in the process, was the crusade against the prewar intelligentsia, with its wholesale arrests of engineers, natural scientists, agricultural experts, historians, men of learning of every branch, followed by numerous executions and great numbers of sentences of exile and forced labor.

The tragedy of the peasantry still awaits a chronicler; Professor Tchernavin gives us an invaluable record of the fate of the class to which he belongs in a book that is at once a convincing general narrative and a vividly interesting collection of personal reminiscences. Professor Tchernavin, with his wife and their little boy, made a daring escape from the concentration camp where he was confined in Northern Russia and made his way into Finland. The details of the escape have been movingly described by Mme. Tchernavin in her book, "Escape From the Soviets"; Professor Tchernavin does not go over the same ground, but devotes his book to an account of his experiences as an expert in the Soviet fisheries industry, to the circumstances of his arrest and inquisitorial cross-examination by the Gay-Pay-Oo, and to his impressions of life in Soviet prisons and in the notorious Solovetzky Islands, where he was banished to five years at compulsory labor on the charge of being a "wrecker."

Professor Tchernavin's story badly needed telling; and he has told it admirably. His account of his own experiences is supported by a mass of circumstantial details. One cannot, of course, be certain of every incident of inhumanity with which the pages of this book are crowded; in some cases the author is avowedly communicating testimony which he heard from other prisoners or from acquaintances.

But in all its essential features Professor Tchernavin's account of the methods of administrative "justice" practiced by the Gay-Pay-Oo — which was renamed but not abolished last year — closely coincides with information on the subject which I obtained from a number of reliable independent sources during my residence in Russia. The picture which he paints, appalling as it is, will contain no element of novelty to anyone who has lived for a reasonable length of time in Russia and who has kept his eyes and his ears halfway open.

From its very nature the book is a grim piece of writing. Yet it is lit up with frequent human touches and glints of humor, as when Professor Tchernavin sees the word "Welcome" written above the entrance to the notorious Solovetzky Island concentration camp. There is a warm humanity about the book; the author's sufferings never make him lose his fondness for his countrymen of various classes, from the students of fishery whom he addressed in the North to the bandits who enlivened his stay in prison. And along with the dreary picture of "man's inhumanity to man" there are flashes of something higher and finer, of personalities, like that of Professor Tchernavin himself, whom no amount of threats and bullying could force to bear false witness against other innocent people. The author never puts his personal sufferings in the foreground; he always sees his own fate as simply part of a bigger tragedy of Russian, and, in a sense, of world civilization.

One cannot read Professor Tchernavin's book without thinking of his predecessors, the numerous political prisoners of Tsarism, and without feeling a sense of profound regret at the thought that, before and after the Revolution alike, Russia's worst human types have been so consistently the jailers and tormentors of its best. One also gains a sense of the frightful wastage involved, merely from the standpoint of Russia's material interests, in the systematic crushing and breaking of so many men and women who were well fitted to make generous contributions to their country's cultural progress.

At the same time this reviewer feels a keen sense of personal satisfaction that Professor Tchernavin and his wife escaped and fulfilled their duty to the silenced prisoners in Russia, and to the many who have been "liquidated," by telling simply, truthfully and convincingly the story of the great tragedy in which they were involved. Such books as Professor Tchernavin's and his wife's can only make things easier for their persecuted colleagues within the Soviet frontiers; they make it at least a little more difficult for the Soviet authorities, who are now seeking closer co-operation with the outside world, to carry out internal policies that can only be fittingly characterized as barbarous. They also make more difficult and will, I trust, ultimately make quite untenable the peculiar position of the radical or liberal "intellectual" who is full of wrath at cruelty or oppression everywhere else in the world, but whose normal human reactions of sympathy and indignation mysteriously dry up just where they are most needed—inside the frontiers of the Soviet Union.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

New Bible Evidence

New Bible Evidence, by Sir Charles Marston. New York: Revell.

EVERY OBSERVER OF THE RAPID development in the science of archaeology is aware of the tremendous significance which modern discoveries are having in corroborating the Bible narrative. And the trend of these uncoverings is to strengthen faith in God through substantiating the accounts of major events as related in various books of the Bible. This is especially true with those which have to do with the story of creation and the history of the Hebrew race.

The discovery that the art of writing in cuneiform letters, in hieroglyphics and other characters existed long before the days of David and Solomon, together with the ability to read these various forms, has changed the belief commonly held by scholars that the stories of creation as related in Genesis, of the Flood, of the garden of Eden, and of other important Biblical incidents existed only as traditions and folklore handed down by word of mouth from one generation to another, until finally written down in the eighth and ninth centuries, B. C. And the query arises since these methods of writing in various characters were developed long prior to the time of Moses, why should the stories have existed only as tradition when all the means were at hand to give them permanent form? This and many other problems which archaeology is helping to solve are ably discussed in this highly interesting volume written by one who has given many years to archaeology and its relation to the Bible. His discussions of the Flood, the story of the Exodus, of the history of Abraham, of the Jericho situation and many other incidents of Bible history make very interesting reading to Bible scholars in general.

* * *

One interesting conclusion which the author arrives at is that originally many primitive people practiced monotheism, although they subsequently worshiped plural gods, and he supports his theory by no less an authority than Dr. Stephen H. Langdon, whose five volumes were published by the Archaeological Institute of America. Dr. Langdon is quoted as follows: "In my opinion, the history of the oldest religion of man is a rapid decline from monotheism to extreme polytheism and widespread belief in evil spirits. It is in a very true sense the history of the fall of man."

While ably supporting the implications to be drawn from archaeological research, Sir Charles does not assume a dogmatic attitude that is offensive. He knows that there is much yet to be uncovered before the chain of evidence is complete. He does, however, differ sharply with the critics who accept only the "rational" view of unusual evidence. He frankly admits the influence of Deity in bringing about many situations which the unbelieving have discarded as merely mythological. An excellent example of this attitude is found in his story of the fall of the walls of Jericho, as revealed by recent research. He claims that the generally unstable character of the masonry of the walls makes it seem quite probable that even a slight earthquake would have been sufficient to raze them.

* * *

Concerning this, he writes: "There is a popular impression that when incidents like the drying up of Jordan, and the fall of Jericho's walls, can be traced to 'natural causes,' there is an end of the miracle. Such a belief is surely a superficial one. Science now openly confesses that we know little or nothing of the nature of natural causes; they may very well, therefore, be due to the action of the Deity. Indeed, the position today appears to be that, while the Bible represents God as working through 'natural causes,' leading scientists now affirm that simple actions of everyday life partake of the nature of miracles. If the Jordan was dried up at the moment when Israel reached its brim; if the walls of Jericho fell just when the trumpets sounded; these 'coincidences' testify to the direct action of the Deity working through natural causes."

Frequent reference is made to the findings of Professor Garstang, Sir Flinders Petrie, Dr. Breasted and others, recognized as leaders in this field of modern science. The volume, written in popular style, gives a summation of the conclusions which are logically drawn from the work of archaeology in recent years. It will be found both interesting and instructive to the student of the Bible.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Bas-Relief of Verse

Pencilled Hands, by H. Nelson Hooven. New York: Henry Harrison. $1.50

SINCERITY MARKS THE carefully chiseled fragments which catch the eye and keep it lingering, in the bas-relief of poetry spread out through the slim volume of this poet's work.

There is something delicately prophetic in the lines:

Forever pencilled are the hands
That mold numb slabs of stone,
Waiting, secretive, alone,
Until the coming of another
world of sand.

Each image he carves is clean and distinct, charmingly presented, simply constructed, forming an individual panel in an entirely harmonious sculptured scroll that delineates the procession of day-to-day life.

Symbolic of the collection is the one lyric, "Frieze Along the Nile," which reads:

After rain this thing begins to
happen,
Water-carriers form a silhouetted
line,
Bodies move as in a mural painting,
Slowly trudging in a primitive
design.
Unwritten legends burst their
earthen vessels
As of a torn skin that finds no
place to part,
Feet that walk past shattered
rainbow ribbons,
Decaying bricks from which the
lizards start,
Chanting in a lowly, humble
order,
As blood moves in the deepest
strata of the heart.

Here is no careless chopping of ideas, no neglected edge, no audacious cutting of the unfamiliar and untried. The poet uses reverently the material to his hand. It is the substance of reality, decorated with the lines of patterns perceptible to the delineator of clarity alone.

The lines are suitably spare and few in number, permitting the occasional, profound motif to stand distinct and comprehensible. As a piece of choice design and skilled workmanship Mr. Hooven's book merits the warmest commendation and provides enjoyable reading for unhurried hours.

Mother and Three

Wanderer's Circle, by Cornelia Stratton Parker. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

MANY READERS WILL remember Mrs. Parker's story of her halycon days with Carleton Parker, which she set down some years ago in the pages of "An American Idyll." It was an idyll which ended with his sudden passing on, and Cornelia Parker was left with two small sons and an infant daughter, a rich memory and no money. In "Wanderer's Circle," she tells what her life has been in the 15 years since that crisis. She bravely faced the task of rearing her three children, and, after the first few months of readjustment, she became their sole support.

During all these years, drawing on her apparently limitless supply of energy and enthusiasm, she has continued that work. By dint of countless lecture tours, long hours of writing for all types of periodicals, reporting, research and study, Mrs. Parker was able to provide the means which made possible for the four of them a unique and breathless life here and in Europe. Furthermore, she is still working, although she has put her children through college and has settled down at long last on a New England farm.

"Wanderer's Circle" is the work of an absolutely unsophisticated woman, and though one may think there is in it rather too much wide-eyed wonder, nevertheless such sustained enthusiasm as Mrs. Parker manifests is not without merit.

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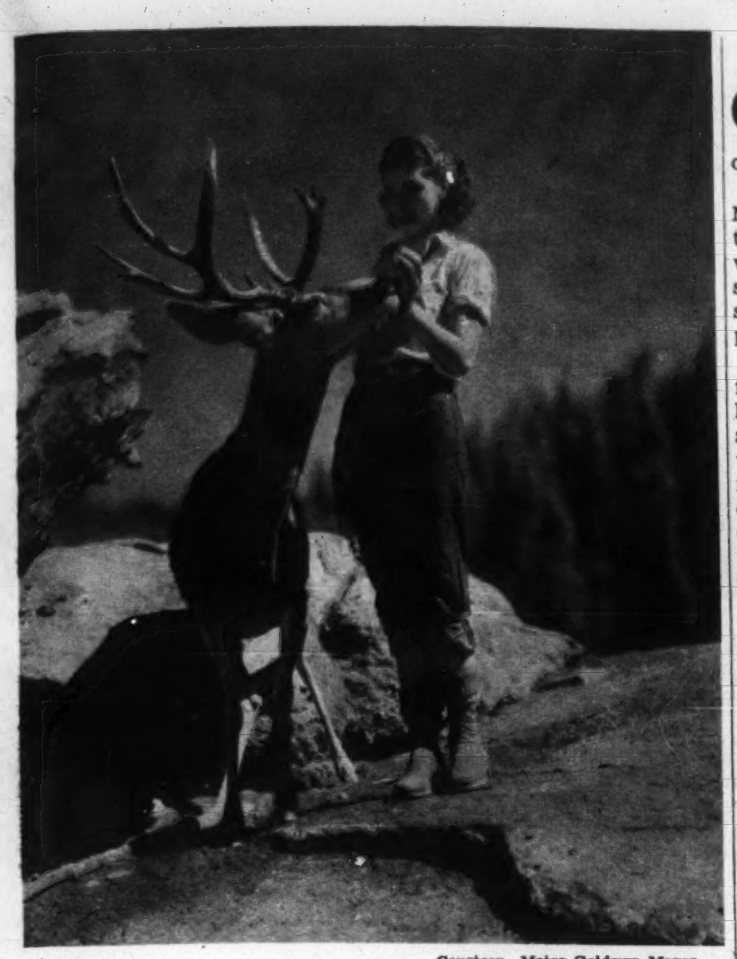


Courtesy, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

JEAN PARKER AND A BUCK

. . Friendly

(Continued from Page 6)

And so what was scheduled to take 10 days to make was finished within four. Miss Parker and the animals romped and played through their early scenes just naturally and the cameras did the rest.

According to Mr. Franklin, the recording of even the sensational scenes between "Malibu" and "Gato," while of course difficult, were not nearly so trying as photographing the wild herds of deer. For one reason the deer and the lion liked one another's company and were so relatively tame that it was possible, with patience, to induce them to do practically what was desired.

"But the deer gave us plenty of trouble," Mr. Franklin said. "If you don't believe it go out into the woods and try to drive a herd of wild deer in some definite direction. I'll guarantee that you'll learn more about deer in an hour than you ever heard or read of. Then, if you want to complicate it for yourself, get some friend to try to photograph in motion what you and the deer are doing.

"We were very fortunate in getting the scenes that we did. Some of the best scenes were practically 'trigger shots,' that is, we got them by happening to be on the spot, plus the ability of our cameramen to set up their cameras quickly and start turning them over. I can't imagine anything in the world being more graceful, or more worth while seeing, than the animals in our north woods. We needed all of this we could get, not only as background, but as accompaniment, so to speak, for our story, for while there are human actors in the picture, our lion and deer stars needed picturesque backgrounds and needed lots of acting support from their own kind."

And so Director Franklin returned to Hollywood with his 318,225 feet of natural drama, comedy, romance, action, and something new in emotional and ethical expression. Hollywood knew he had a success almost as soon as he got back. They smell successes and failures fast in Hollywood. And the naturalists and the prognosticators discovered that they were wrong. Lions and deer will fraternize under the right conditions. Mr. Franklin had the proof of it.

What it did to Hollywood was to start the producing of a cycle of animal pictures. The producers sensed that the public would go for "Sequoia" in a big way and that meant big money, and producers are always interested in big money. But start as many as they will, it is going to be extremely difficult to top these two new stars in the film firmament—"Malibu" the deer, and "Gato" the lion. They are still in the north woods, indifferent to all the excitement they have stirred up—full grown but still friends. They have never "reverted to type." And they never will, Director Franklin says.

"Sequoia" has brought something new in the way of screen entertainment, but, more than that, it is going to do a lot for game preservation on the North American continent.

Streets for Play

CLOSED STREETS AS official playgrounds for poor children have been successfully tried out in a number of British towns.

But the recent report of the National Playing Fields Association, co-ordinating the reports of various cities which have closed some of their streets to vehicles, stresses that the step must be a purely temporary provision.

The chief constable of Salford reports that the corporation has used its power to close streets, under an Act of 1932, with good effect. Drivers of motorcars have readily appreciated the purpose and with their co-operation success has been assured. It has not been necessary to prosecute anyone for contravening the bylaw.

The special streets are closed to all vehicles daily from sunrise to sunset. Children take full advantage of the facilities. It has been noticed that they do not play in streets other than those closed for their benefit.

The Playing Fields Association reports that in its opinion streets should be set aside for playgrounds only where nothing better can be provided. It is realized that many hundreds of children have benefited from those streets which have been closed.

But, the Association adds, closing streets must never be regarded as an alternative to providing real playgrounds. It is felt that it would be bad policy to encourage the closing of streets except in such areas as find it utterly impossible to provide any other recreational place.

This view is borne out by the report of the chief constable of Belfast. The chief constable declares that, while "it may be a useful innovation, it has two definite drawbacks: to permit children to play in a certain street may well result in their treating any thoroughfare as a playground; and if streets are closed only at certain hours difficulties may occur after hours."

Cameras for Foresters

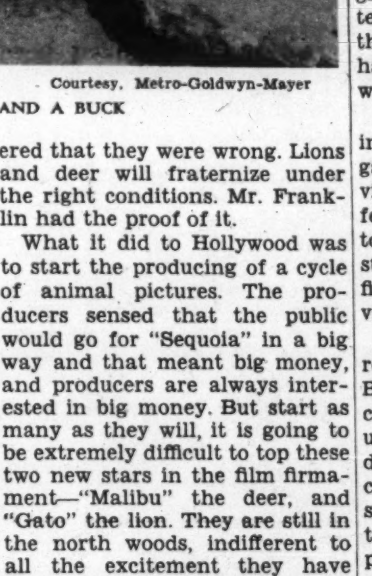
FUTURE DETECTION and suppression of fires in the Wenatchee national forest in the State of Washington will be simplified and aided through the use of 360-degree panoramic views taken recently from each of the 50 lookout stations in the forest by federal photographers with five special cameras.

Three panoramas, put together, complete the mountainous view that encircles each lookout station, and through the use of special color filters and films, these photographs, in some cases, show more of the distant topography than the naked eye of the lookout can discern.

The photographs offer an angular system of referencing all the country to true north, and also provide a "land-level" line which establishes the elevation of all peaks and ridges having the same elevation as that of the lookout from which the photograph was taken. In case of a fire reported by any lookout, rangers and firemen below can refer to the photographs of that station and immediately establish the location of the fire and see an actual reproduction of the topography that must be covered to suppress the blaze.

Firemen will be supplied with these views and will have a clear idea of where they are going, thus saving valuable time. The photographs also will be used to translate into map form the ridges and creeks seen from the lookout peaks in the forest; these pictures also will be useful in planning and checking the efficiency of the lookout organization, for they reveal what areas are "undercovered."

The panoramic cameramen battled atmospheric disturbances for a month to obtain their views, for smoke drifting in from Canadian forests, snow and rain storms, and blizzards hindered operations from time to time.



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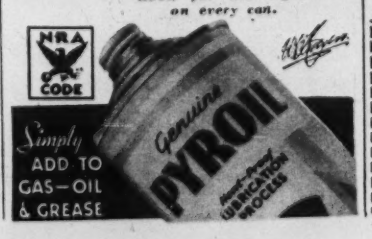

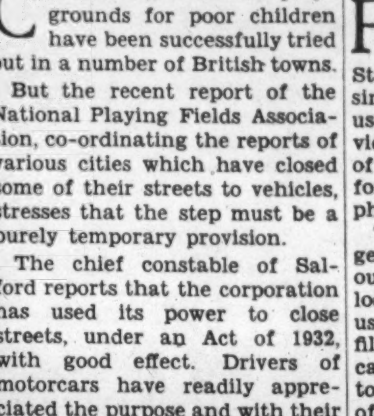

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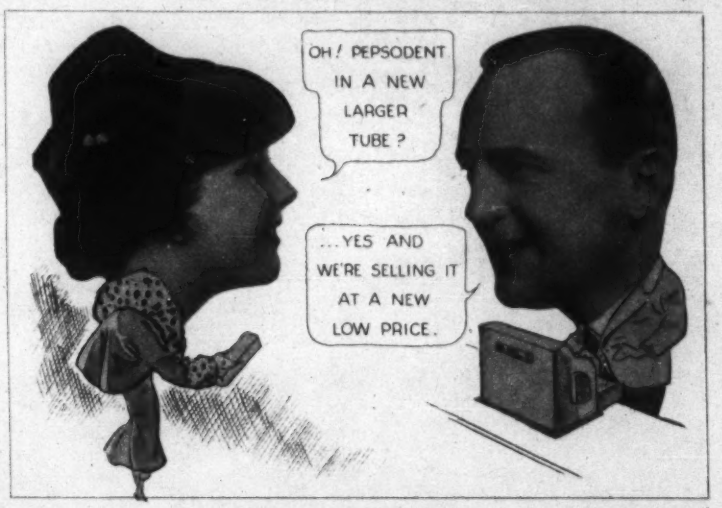

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..Flags

(Continued from Page 10)

port Rifles, he began to hear stories of the fighting between Mexicans and Texans. He determined to take his company to the front, and the ladies of Newport, with his bride, Isabelle Cox, as spokeswoman, gave him the flag. The Alamo had fallen by the time the Kentuckians went into action, and it was the cry of "Remember the Alamo" which Captain Sherman used to rally his men, his original troop augmented now to the size of a regiment. This was the successful battle which decided the independence of Texas and fixed the southwestern boundary of the United States.

The flag came into the possession of the State of Texas, which gave it to Mrs. Sherman, and it was later returned by her daughters to become the permanent property of the State.

From her experience, Mrs. Richey states that "embroidered flags last longest. The quality of the silk has much to do with durability, naturally. Heavy fringe causes a great deal of disintegration by pulling on the fabric. Flags should be furled when not in use. Hanging them causes strain and tear on the fabric. Old flags especially should be put away when not in use."

The attitude of the two, mother and daughter, toward their work, is indicated in a poem signed by Mrs. Fowler, cherished by Mrs. Richey, and for the first time given by her for publication:

God is Love and God is All.
With faintest whisper I can call
His name—My father, and in love
He quickly answers. Peace my child
I've always had you in My care.
Be still, and know, and have no fear.
Keep free thy mind that I may be
In constant interthought with thee
Then shall thy heart be light with joy
And in My work thou'lt find employ.

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Sport & General

THEATRICAL PRODUCER
Mr. Benjamin Pollock Cutting Out Miniature Characters at His Workshop in North London.

Maker of Toy Theaters

IT IS IN NORTH LONDON that the Man Who Makes Theaters has his shop. The actors who play upon his stages are of cardboard. The theaters are toys; they are built for children. And for 57 years the Man Who Makes Theaters has built them in his little shop, using the same tools and the same designs, printing "wings" and "back-cloths" of paper to send to many parts of the world.

The shop is not easy to approach. No buses run up the street in which it stands. The visitor must take a bus to some point near by and press his way to the Toymaker's alone.

The Toymaker's road does not look the sort of place where art hides. But as I walked its pavements I began to realize it was a street of the unexpected.

A visitor in mood to find fault would see the gray, thin streets that open bleakly onto it, and he might frown. The adventurer is kinder.

It is a street of closely huddled shops. Cheap goods crowd themselves out of the windows. In the streets stretch lines of stalls and barrows. Clothes, marked at one shilling, flutter in the wind. Shoes, fish, clocks, cloth, fruit and furniture straggle onto the pavements in apparently endless procession.

As I walked I saw a dog burrowing in some papers left behind in the pitch of a coster's stall. He was very white, and very clean, and very mongrel.

Astonishingly I came upon a cinema. It did not look like a cinema. There was no commissionnaire, no portico. The windows were in places cracked. But it was showing a good film.

I was approaching my Maker of Theaters.

Time had covered up the number on the house with its ancient brown. The name showed faintly but bravely through the grime.

The window of the shop is divided into three parts. On the lowest level is a counter laden with cheap toys. Above hangs a row of tin baths, and toy wagons, and a celluloid doll or two stare into the street. At the top are several rows of prints, showing the paper characters from the colored paper plays.

The shop itself is small. Once inside one forgets the promise of toys. It is a theater factory, no more, no less. There is a squat counter, behind which stand row upon row of fat paper parcels, all the same shape and size, all with some illustration printed on them, and all intriguingly mysterious.

The Maker of Theaters came out from his workshop. He is small and his hair is white.

I told him I had sought him out to speak to him.

"I have been here for over 50 years," he said. "This shop has always attracted artists and writers. Robert Louis Stevenson came here to see me and my shop. He wrote that book 'Penny plain, Tuppence colored!' about it. You've seen it, I expect?"

I could well understand the fascination his shop has held for artists. And I could understand the fascination of toy theaters, which are not marionettes but are nevertheless lively. The stages are small and well built. The proscenium is printed, colored and varnished by the Maker of Theaters and his daughter.

The print on the proscenium has always been the same for 70 years, before even the present master came to "Theater Street." The characters have been the same. The books of the plays have been the same. The scenery has been the same. And, sitting in front of the varnished curtain, the same little 16-piece orchestra with its energetic leader has played on and on through the history of the shop.

"How are times now?" I asked the toymaker.

"Well," he said, "they aren't so good as when I took over. Of course the children played a good deal at theaters then, and it was a recognized game. But this Christmas I was busier than I have been for a long time."

"Yes," continued the little theatrical magnate after a pause, "very busy. Fact, I am glad the rushing has finished and I can do one thing at a time. I don't like rushing; a bit here; a bit there; no order, you know."

The Theater Maker also propounded to me a theory in regard to the popularity of toy theaters. He maintained that the liking for model theaters and old plays would burn out completely and then "get started again, like."

Meanwhile, he informed me, the grown-ups were largely the real patrons.

"I send quite a lot of my theaters abroad, too," he added. "I sent one to Palestine recently. And once I sent to Russia. Ah, yes, we have our bit of fun."

Before I left he took out a sheet of characters from one of the mysterious boxes on the wall. They have to be cut out and pasted onto cardboard. They were beautifully designed and colored.

"Robert Louis Stevenson loved these," he said. "He brought children along with him, too. I think these little things brought back his childhood. He was very childlike, you see."

The Maker of Toy Theaters was right. He did not say childish.

JOHN A. MAY

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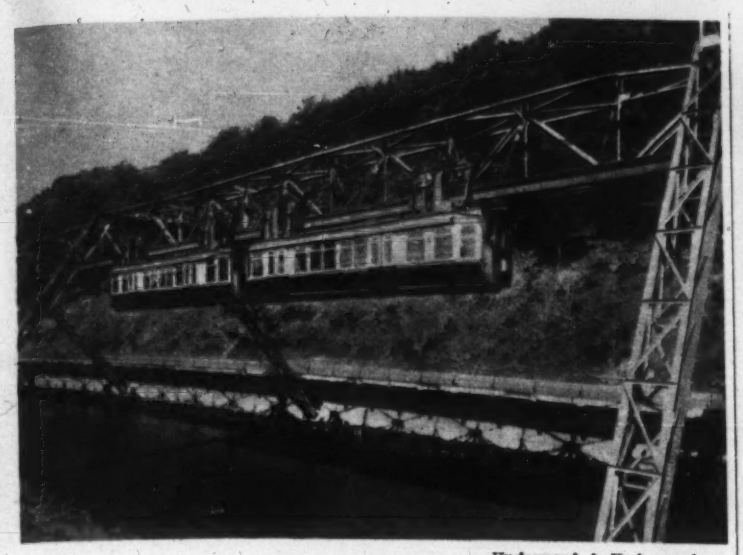

Underwood & Underwood

UPSIDE DOWN RAILWAY

This Monorail, Said to Be the Only One of the Kind, Connects Bremen and Elberfeld in Germany—a Distance of Eight and One-Half Miles—and Stops at Twenty Stations on the Way.

Working Models

WHEN THE FAMILY, SITTING around the dining table, gets curious about how the sugar, salt or baking powder got into its final form for use, or when they want to know where the gasoline came from which they put into their motorcar, they can find the answers now at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

Small models of a petroleum refinery, a salt well, sugar refinery, and chemical plant have just been installed in the museum. Their wheels, valves, syphons and pistons were recently set in motion to turn out products just as in full-sized industry, except on a smaller scale.

These are the first of the scientific exhibits brought from the Century of Progress and are the forerunners of hundreds of others which are to have a permanent home in the museum. The basic exhibits in science and industry around which gyrated the story of "progress" at the fair eventually are to become a part of the museum's display.

It means that the old Fine Arts building of the fair of '93, with its Greek classic exterior, is to receive puffing motors, panting locomotives and extensive laboratories from the fair of '33. The exhibits will dramatize progress in aviation and the machine age, undreamed of in the 90s, when the Fine Arts building made its debut at the first Chicago fair.

The petroleum exhibit, with bubble towers and condensers, is a mechanical presentation in miniature of the derricks, tanks and pipe lines, pumping, refining, and such. From it all one can get a long-term view of the huge industry. As in other museum exhibits, the aim is to tie up the mechanics with the social history in the background.

Here the whole "oil age" is involved in this story of petroleum. Its discovery turned people from the tallow candle and whale oil, put power into their motorcars and steamboats, warmed their homes, gave a new material for their roofs and roads, and hundreds of other products which have changed whole modes of living. It is one of the first complete exhibits of oil from the processes of getting the crude petroleum out of the ground, through the wells, over the pipe lines across many states, into the tanks and refinery from which it comes out in its five principal products of kerosene, gasoline, lubricating oil, fuel oil and asphalt. To the employee, working in one little process, like the agent at the gas station, this complete story gives a broad view of a whole industry of which he is just one little item.

Today's Contributors . . .

TULLY NETTLETON is the Monitor's Washington editorial writer.

EVERARD C. COTES is the Monitor's parliamentary correspondent in London.

MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER specializes in educational subjects. Several articles by her have appeared in the Magazine Section.

BARRETT C. KIESLING is a member of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer staff.

The OLD SOLDIER continues his series of discussions on topics of war and peace.

LOTHROP STODDARD, author of "The Rising Tide of Color" and other books on world politics, contributed an article entitled "The Machine Age—And After" to the Magazine Section for Jan. 2, 1935.

MARJORIE SHULER adds one more to her series of interviews with women who are doing interesting and worth-while things.

Letters

Hint for Readers . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

When The Christian Science Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section comes into my home I open the leaves to the middle, and then take a needle with double thread, catch through the leaves top and bottom, and tie in hard knots. In this way the pages are not scattered. Mrs. W. E. Guthrie
Bridgeport, Nebraska.

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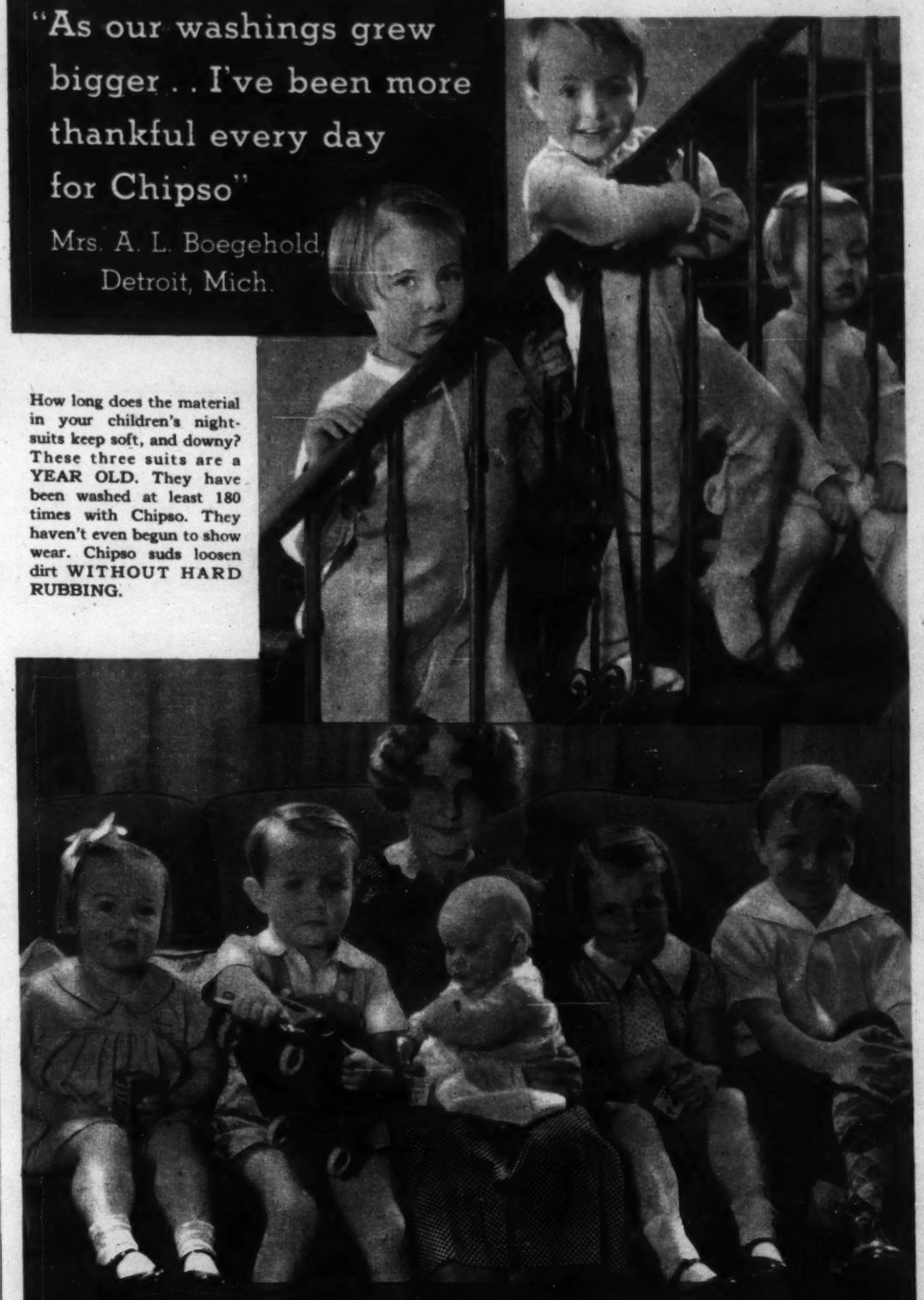

How long does the material in your children's nightsuits keep soft, and downy? These three suits are a YEAR OLD. They have been washed at least 180 times with Chipso. They haven't even begun to show wear. Chipso suds loosen dirt WITHOUT HARD RUBBING.

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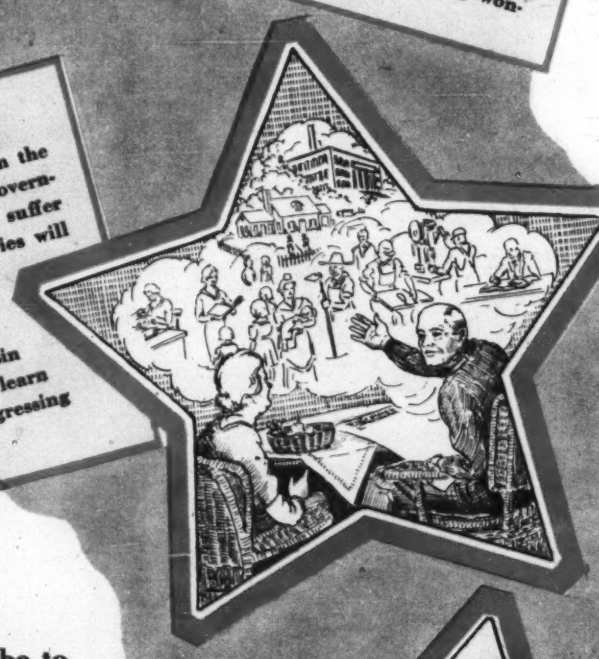

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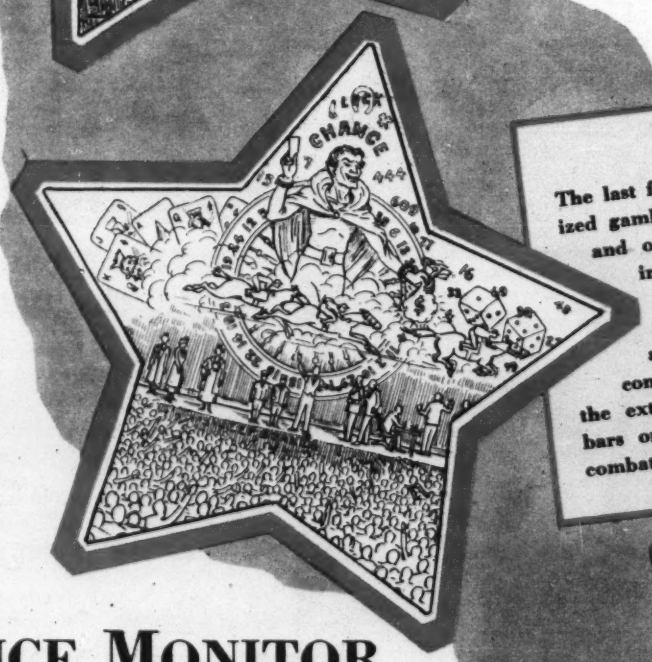

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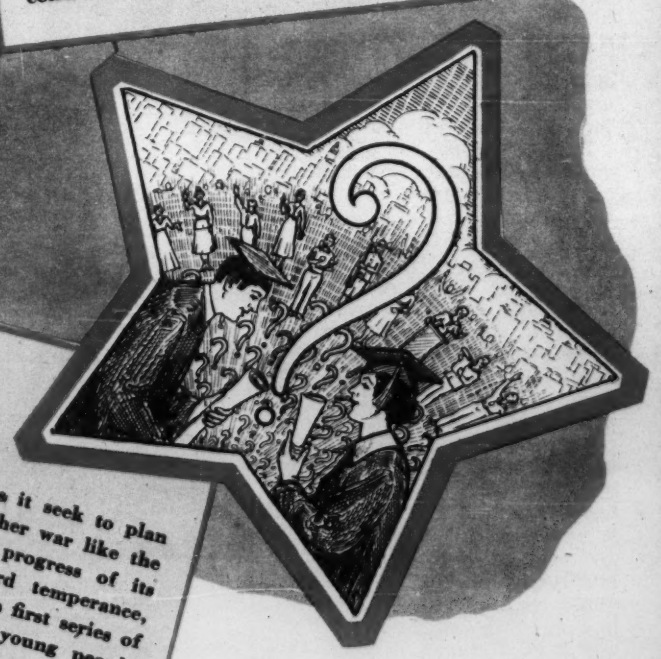
The last few years have seen a steady increase in legalized gambling in America through lotteries, sweepstakes and other methods of chance. What effect is this insidious evil having on clean sport, politics and the lives of thousands who lose their savings and their morale as a result? This series will answer these questions by a survey of world-wide conditions relating to gambling, and will also examine the extent to which governments have let down the bars on gambling and the extent to which they are combating this evil.



Questioning Youth

Is the youth of America beginning to organize as it has in Italy and Germany? Does it question the decision of its elders on social problems? Does it seek to plan a society safe from the shadow of another war like the one that has darkened the economic progress of its generation? What is its attitude toward temperance, religion, peace, and politics? Read in this first series of the Four Star Features what intelligent young people in the United States and other countries tell Monitor interviewers about their aims and ambitions.

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